"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer Monday; fair Tuesday; moderate east to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,072. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TELL OF HORRORS DONE IN ARMENIA

Report of Eminent Americans Says They Are Unequaled in a Thousand Years.

TURKISH RECORD OUTDONE

A Policy of Extermination Put in Effect Against a Helpless People.

ENTIRE VILLAGES SCATTERED

Men and Boys Massacred, Women and Girls Sold as Slaves and Distributed Among Moslems.

The Committee on Armenian Atrocities, a body of eminent Americans which for weeks has been investigating the situation in Turkish Armenia, issued, yesterday, a detailed report of that investigation, in which it is asserted that in cruelty and in horror nothing in the past thousand years has equalled the present persecutions of the Armenian people by the Turks. The committee adds that the sources of its information are "unquestioned as to veracity, integrity, and authority of the writers."

The data on which the report is based, were gathered from all parts of the Turkish Empire.

The report tells of children under 15 years of age thrown into the Euphrates to be drowned; of women forced to desert infants in arms and to leave them by the roadside to die; of young women and girls appropriated by the Turks, thrown into harems, attacked, or else sold to the highest bidder, and of men murdered and tortured. Everything that an Armenian possesses, even to the clothes on his back, are stolen by his persecutors. The report says the use of the bastinado has been revived, high dignitaries of the Church have been hanged, families scattered to the four winds, and thousands upon thousands of defenseless, miserable persons herded together like cattle and driven into the desert lands of the empire, there to starve and die.

Men Who Sign the Report.

The men who signed this report are:

The Right Rev. DAVID H. GREER, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

OSCAR S. STRAUS, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and ex-Ambassador to Turkey.

CLEVELAND H. DODGE of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

The Rev. Dr. STEPHEN S. WISE, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, New York.

CHARLES R. CRANE of Chicago, Vice Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee during the last campaign.

ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES, Director of many railroads and of the Hanover National Bank, the United States Trust Company, and of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

The Rev. Dr. FRANK MASON NORTH of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN R. MOTT of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

WILLIAM W. ROCKHILL, former Ambassador to Turkey and former Ambassador to Russia.

WILLIAM SLOANE, President of W. & J. Sloane, 575 Fifth Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The Rev. Dr. FREDERICK LYNCH of the New York Peace Society.

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON of Ginn & Co., a trustee of Constantinople College.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES L. BARTON, for many years a missionary in Turkey, and now the Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM J. HAVEN, one of the founders of the Epworth League.

STANLEY WHITE, President of the White Advertising Corporation.

Professor SAMUEL P. DUTTON, an authority on Balkan affairs.

Identity of Writers Concealed.

"For reasons that will be obvious to all," says the committee in a foreword to its report, "the names and positions of the various writers cannot be given at this time. These are known to the committee, who vouch for them and their statements. In most cases it will be necessary to conceal the place from which the satements were written, and even the names of the cities and towns referred to, in order that the writer or his interests may not suffer irreparable harm."

Sources of the information, it is added, are Greek, Bulgarian, American, Turkish, German, British, and Armenian.

The report, which contains 20,000 words, is divided into twenty-five parts. The first, dated April 27, 1915, states that a "movement against the Armenians forms part of a concerted movement against all non-Turkish and mission and progress elements, including Zionists."

The second, dated three days later, tells of persecution, plunder, and massacre in the interior of Turkey, and of "incredible severity" against Armenians in Zeitun and Marash.

July 10, the writer stated that it was then evident that a "systematic attempt to uproot the peaceful Armenian population had been decided upon. Torture, pillage, rape, murder wholesale expulsion and deportation, and massacre, came from all parts of the empire and was due, not to fanatical or popular demand, but was purely arbitrary, and directed from Constantinople." July 16 another writer reported that "a campaign of race extermination is in progress."

Chapter VI. tells of the massacre in late July of women and children, most of whom had been deported from the Erzerum district. The massacre occurred near the town of Kemakh, bebetween Erzerum and Harput.

Deportation Was Begun in Zeitun.

Chapters VII. and VIII. form two of the most horrible of all the chapters of horrors, into which the report is divided. They are, in part, as follows:

June 20. The deportation began some six weeks ago with 180 families from Zeitun; since which time all the in-

Continued on Page 3.

HESPERIAN HIT A MINE, NAVY EXPERTS FIND

American Officers Decide That Fragments of Metal Were Not from a Torpedo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Naval officers assigned to examine pieces of metal, which were said to have been found aboard the Allan liner Hesperian before she sank off the Irish coast on Sept. 4, are practically convinced that the vessel was wrecked by a mine. Their findings will be submitted to Secretary Daniels this week.

While there never has been a formal announcement on the subject, dispatches from London have credited the British Admiralty with the belief that the Hesperian was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine. The Captain of the vessel expressed this opinion and submitted the metal fragments which he contended were pieces of a torpedo. Some of the pieces were submitted to the Naval Attaché at the American Embassy at London, who turned them over to Ambassador Page to be forwarded to the State Department along with the affidavits of the officers and passengers of the Hesperian.

BIG FRENCH DIRIGIBLE REPORTED CAPTURED

Forced to Descend and the Crew Made Prisoners Near Rethel, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The destruction of the French dirigible Alsace is reported in the following communication from General Headquarters:

The enemy repeated his aerial attacks on Laon and Vouziers. At both places several civilians again fell victims to the bomb-droppers. In the Rethel district the French airship Alsace was forced to make a landing, and the crew were taken prisoners.

BELGIANS FORCED TO WORK FOR ARMY

Germans Starved and Cruelly Maltreated the Rebellious Ones, Belgian Memorandum Charges.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Belgian Minister, E. Havenith, has presented to the State Department a memorandum from his Government dealing with allegations that the German authorities have, in violation of The Hague conventions, forced Belgian workmen to perform labor for the German Army.

It alleges that in the early Summer when Belgian railway employes, at Malines, Luttre, and Sweveghen refused to perform work which would have released from the transportation service and made available for the trenches a whole German army corps, they were subjected to coercive measures, which included starvation and cruel and inhuman punishments.

The statement tells of the penalties which it is alleged were inflicted upon the Belgians and says that many now are in hospitals in Germany and others have been returned to Belgium in a broken condition.

SWISS MOVING TROOPS TO GERMAN FRONTIER

Several Squadrons of Cavalry Ordered to Assemble at Northern Posts.

GENEVA, Oct. 3, (via Paris.)—The Swiss Federal Council has ordered several squadrons of cavalry to assemble at Schaffhausen, Zurich, and Frauenfeld. This unexpected step has aroused much discussion, as the troops will be stationed along the German frontier.

Schauffhausen, near the Falls of the Rhine, is on the Baden frontier. Zurich and Frauenfeld are only a short distance from the German border, the latter being on the railway line from Zurich to the Lake of Constance, over which the new Zeppelins make their trial trips from the Friedrichshafen shops. Earlier in the war friction arose between Swiss and German authorities over restrictions imposed by the latter upon the navigation by Swiss boats of what had been regarded as neutral waters. More recently a German aviator dropped bombs on Swiss territory, (without, however, doing any damage,) and the German Government tendered an apology.

GENERAL ELECTRIC MEN THREATEN TO STRIKE

5,000 May Walk Out Today at Schnectady Plant Unless Eight-Hour Day Is Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The General Electric Company tomorrow will face the most serious labor question in its history. Following the success of their fellow workmen in other plants throughout the country, in obtaining an eight-hour day, the local machinists, numbering possibly five thousand, have became insistent, and the local union has reaffirmed its demands for an eight-hour day. This action has been taken in defiance to the Metal Trades Alliance, of which the machinists' union is a part.

The men employed at the electric plant have voted to leave the factory at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning in a body unless the demand for an eight-hour day is conceded.

The Metal Trades Alliance, fearing drastic action, last night dispatched a committee to confer with the machinists in session and urge moderation, but this committee was sidestepped.

The alliance is to vote on a compromise offered by the company for a nine-hour day beginning Jan. 1, at an adjourned meeting Wednesday night. J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, is expected here in the morning. He is not looked upon as a probable peacemaker.

SABONY PORTRAITS—$3 FOR 3. 364 5th Ave. (34th St.) Only address.—Advt.

ARABIC NOTE FAILS TO MEET DEMANDS

Germany Still Avoids Agreeing to Reparation for Loss of American Lives.

BUT ADMITS U-BOAT ERRED

This May Be Regarded as a Technical Disavowal of Submarine Captain's Act.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

President and Lansing Silent, but Bernstorff Will Be Notified of Their View.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Germany has failed to satisfy the request of the United States, that the sinking of the Arabic, with a loss of American lives, be disavowed and liability for the act assumed by the Imperial Government. This became known after a conference tonight between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing at which the Secretary of State submitted a note given to him yesterday in New York by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

No announcement was made after the White House conference. Secretary Lansing merely said that it was inadvisable to comment on the situation while the negotiations were still confidential. He declined to say what the next step would be, but it was learned later that the German Ambassador would be asked to come to Washington soon to receive the American Government's view of the last German note. Count von Bernstorff is fully authorized by his Government to conduct the submarine negotiations.

While the situation has improved to the extent that there is no danger of an immediate break in diplomatic relations, the note affording an opportunity for further negotiation, it was stated reliably that final refusal by Germany to meet the American viewpoint on the Arabic case might bring about the threatened rupture in diplomatic relations.

Convinced of U-Boat's Error.

Just what the details are on which the two Governments are in conflict was not definitely known tonight because of the veil of secrecy enveloping the negotiations. In general, it was learned that Germany, after examining the evidence submitted by the United States, came to the conclusion that her submarine commander erred in assuming that the Arabic was intent on ramming the German submarine when steering to rescue the crew of the British steamer Dunsley. This admission of a mistake would amount to a disavowal of the act, but the United States has insisted that disavowal must be accompanied by an assumption of responsibility and liability, and that full reparation must be given for American lives lost.

Germany in her first note indicated that even if the German Commander made a mistake, the Imperial Government would not feel obligated to pay damages, but was willing to submit to arbitration the question of whether in the circumstances the German Commander did make an honest mistake, thus leaving it to an arbitral tribunal to decide what liability, if any, was thereby incurred.

President Wilson has taken the position that the United States cannot arbitrate questions involving the loss of American lives and it is believed that in the next step the Washington Government will indicate that the only matter it can submit to arbitration is the amount of damages to be paid after the question of liability itself already is admitted.

May Supplement Note.

The fact that the negotiations are being conducted without publication of the texts of the notes, messages, or memoranda that are passing between the two Governments is considered by high officials an important factor, for it permits of frank discussion of the points at issue.

There were rumors today that Count von Bernstorff was preparing to supplement the note he left with Secretary Lansing yesterday, if he found that it did not satisfy the American Government. This could not be confirmed here on account of the absence of the Ambassador.

The Arabic case has entirely subordinated other cases that previously had arisen between the United States and the Arabic negotiations as a test of good it has been known to Germany that the American Government is looking upon the Arabic negotiations as atest of good faith. The fact that no American lives have been lost recently has encouraged officials to believe that more care is being exercised by German submarine commanders. Official information indicates that Germany is desirous of avoiding a break, and on this officials are basing their hopes that in subsequent negotiations the Berlin Foreign Office will adjust amicably the question of reparation for lives lost.

WILL KEEP THE FIELD GRAY.

Kaiser Selects War Color for the Peace Time Uniform.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says a Berlin telegram announces that Emperior William has decided that the uniform of the German army in peace time shall be field gray, the same color used in time of war.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:30. Register today!

French Aeroplanes Shell Kaiser's Headquarters

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The French night official report of today's fighting on the western front contains this paragraph:

A group of aeroplanes this morning bombarded the station, the railroad bridge, and the military buildings at Luxemburg.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The following communication is issued from General Headquarters:

Today bombs were dropped by French aviators on the neutral city of Luxemburg. Two Luxemburg soldiers and a workman and one shopgirl were wounded.

Luxemburg is one of the points at which the Kaiser has been reported to have established his headquarters since his return to the western front.

5 WESTERN STATES FEEL EARTHQUAKE

People Flee from Homes in Oregon, Nevada, and California—None Hurt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. HIT

Much Damage Done Along One Hundred Miles of Line in Humboldt County, Nevada.

RENO, Nev., Oct. 3.—Considerable damage was done by three earthquake shocks last night along 100 miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Humboldt County, according to reports received here today from Imlay, a small town on the railway about 125 miles northeast of this city.

Several railroad water tanks toppled from their high supports and one at Lovelocks thirty-three miles south of Imlay, crushed the end of a dwelling.

Many persons fled from their homes in their night clothing at several places. The walls of three brick buildings at Lovelocks were cracked.

Slow orders were issued to all trains when the third tremor was felt at 11 o'clock last night. One approach to a railroad bridge at Golconda, thirty-five miles northeast of Imlay, sank five inches.

The section affected by the shock is mountainous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—There were no further seismic disturbances today following a series of earthquakes yesterday believed to have originated in the Wasatch fault underlying the Wasatch Mountains in Utah.

The severest shock was felt last night at 10:56. The quakes were felt in Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Idaho. In San Francisco the shocks were barely perceptible.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 3.—Professor F. J. Pack, geologist of the University of Utah, today said a slip of the Wasatch fault, extending about 150 miles north and south along the Wasatch Mountains of Utah, caused the third and most violent shock yesterday. This shock threw the stylus of the seismograph against the flange of the drum, putting the instrument out of service.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—At Caniseus College here, the seismograph today registered the most severe earthquake since the instrument was installed seven years ago.

According to calculations by Professor Curtin, the direction was 10 degrees north latitude and 115 degrees west longitude, about 2,500 miles southwest, which would place it in the region of Guatemala, where a severe shock occurred about two weeks ago.

LINDSEY THREATENS TO USE A SHOT GUN

Will Take the Law Into His Own Hands, He Says, if Not Protected Against Liars.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 3.—Following the many open and veiled attacks made upon him by enemies since he wrote "The Beast and the Jungle," Judge Ben B. Lindsey declared yesterday afternoon that he would take a shot gun and kill the men who again assailed his reputation, if the law would not give him protection.

"It's the only thing left for me to do," he exclaimed. "I am a law-abiding citizen and sworn to uphold the law, but I am entitled to protection, and if I cannot get it from the law, I am going to see that I get it otherwise. When you learn that a man is lying in wait for you to kill you, you arm yourself. If you kill that man the law acquits you on the ground of self defense. The man who assassinates your reputation is as bad as the man who lies in wait and kills you from ambush."

Judge Lindsey made the statement in commenting upon the trial tomorrow of Frank L. Rose, indicted for criminal libel, the charge being found on the publication of an alleged libelous affidavit against Lindsey, which he later repudiated.

"I will testify against Rose," he added, "and I shall tell the jury that I will use a shot-gun, if necessary, to protect my reputation."

TO HEAR MEXICAN FACTIONS.

This Week Set Aside for Informal Conferences in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Lansing, who returned to Washington today, and the other members of the Pan-American conference will give over the coming week to a series of informal conferences with Mexican leaders. The Secretary of State will receive any delegates sent here by any of the Mexican factions to present their respective claims to recognition or other matters. The Pan-American diplomats will likewise receive informally any Mexican leaders who may wish to present their views. After this "open week," in which representatives of either faction may do their talking, the conference of Saturday will canvass the situation.

RUSSIA SENDS ULTIMATUM TO SOFIA; FRENCH PIERCED LAST GERMAN LINE, BRITISH MENACE IT, GEN. FRENCH SAYS

REPORT BY GEN. FRENCH

British Operations Near Loos Had 'Great and Important Results.'

FOUR-MILE FRONT CAPTURED

Positions Taken Sept. 25 a Labyrinth of Earthworks Some 30 Feet Underground.

NOW FACE FOE'S THIRD LINE

English Have Consolidated Their Gains and Are Close to Last Trenches Defending Lens.

PRAISE FOR BRITISH FLEET

Sir John French's Order of the Day Acknowledges Its Co-operation with the Land Forces.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 3, (via London.)—Field Marshal Sir John French has issued the following special order of the day on the recent fighting:

We have now reached a definite stage in the great battle which commenced on the 25th inst. Our Allies in the South have pierced the enemy's last line intrenchments and effected large captures of prisoners, guns, and tents.

The French Army on our immediate right has been heavily opposed, but has brilliantly succeeded in securing an important position known as the Vimy Ridge.

The operations of the British forces have been most successful and have had great and important results.

On the morning of the 25th the First and Fourth Corps attacked and carried the enemy's first and most powerful line of intrenchments, extending from our extreme right flank at Grenay, to a point north of the Hohenzollern Redoubt, a distance of 6,500 yards.

This position was exceptionally strong, consisting of a double line which included some large redoubts and a network of trencnes, and a bombproof shelter. Duguouts were constructed at short intervals all along the line, some of them being large caves thirty feet below the ground.

The Eleventh Corps in general reserve and the Third Cavalry Division were subsequently thrown into the fight, and finally the Twenty-eighth Division. After the vicissitudes attendant upon every great fight the enemy's line and second line posts were taken. A commanding position known as Hill 70, in advance of Loos, was finally captured, and a strong line established and consolidated in close proximity to the German Third and last line.

Indians Did Good Work.

The main operations south of the La Bassée Canal were much facilitated and assisted by subsidiary attacks delivered by the Third and Indian Corps and the troops of the second army. Great help also was rendered the operations by the Fifth Corps east of Ypres, during which some important captures were made.

We also are much indebted to Vice Admiral Bacon and our naval comrades for the valuable co-operation of the fleet.

Our captures have amounted to over 3,000 prisoners and some twenty-five guns, besides many machine guns and a quantity of war material.

The enemy has suffered heavy losses, particularly in many counterattacks by which he has vainly endeavored to wrest back captured positions, but which have all been gallantly repulsed by our troops.

I desire to express to the army under my command my deep appreciation of the splendid work they have accomplished and my heartfelt thanks for the brilliant leadership displayed by General Sir Douglas Haig and the corps and divisional commanders who acted under his orders in the main attack.

In the same spirit of admiration and gratitude I wish particularly to comment upon the magnificent spirit, indomitable courage, and dogged tenacity displayed by the troops of the old and new army of the Territorials, who have vied with one another in the heroic conduct displayed throughout the battle, and by the officers and non-commissioned officers.

I feel the utmost confidence and assurance that the same glorious spirit which has been so marked a feature throughout the first phase of this great battle will continue until our efforts are crowned by final and complete victory.

J. D. P. FRENCH,
Field Marshal, Commander in Chief, British Army in the Field,
30th of September, 1915.

ALLIES ARE PREPARING FOR ANOTHER DRIVE

British Warships and Big French Guns Bombarding German Positions on Belgian Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Rain and the consequent mud have prevented the Anglo-French armies from continuing their full offensive in Artois. Fighting of a

Continued on Page 2.

Text of Russia's Ultimatum to Bulgaria; Compliance Within 24 Hours Is Demanded

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—The semi-official news agency issues the following note, which the Minister at Sofia has been ordered to hand to M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier:

"The events which are taking place in Bulgaria at this moment give evidence of a definite decision of King Ferdinand's Government to place the fate of its country in the hands of Germany.

"The presence of German and Austrian officers at the Ministry of War and on the staff of the army, the concentration of troops in the zone bordering Serbia, and the extensive financial support accepted from our enemies by the Sofia Cabinet, no longer leave any doubt as to the object of the military preparations of Bulgaria.

"The powers of the Entente, who have at heart the realization of the aspirations of the Bulgarian people, have, on many occasions, warned M. Radoslavoff that any hostile act against Serbia would be considered as directed against themselves. The assurances given by the head of the Bulgarian Cabinet in reply to these warnings are contradicted by the facts.

"The representative of Russia, which is bound to Bulgaria by the imperishable memory of her liberation from the Turkish yoke, cannot sanction by his presence preparations for fratricidal aggression against a Slav and allied people.

"The Russian Minister, therefore, has received orders to leave Bulgaria with all the staffs of the Legation and Consulates if the Bulgarian Government does not within twenty-four hours break with the enemies of the Slav cause and of Russia, and does not at once proceed to send away officers belonging to armies of States which are at war with the powers of the Entente."

FOUR SUBMARINES CROSS ATLANTIC

Little Vessels Built in Canada Steam to Gibraltar Under Their Own Power.

VOYAGE WITHOUT MISHAP

New Craft Win High Praise from British Officers for Seaworthiness.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The flotilla of new submarines, which started across the Atlantic to join the British naval forces at Gibraltar, made the passage safetly under their own power and without extraordinary discomfort for the crews, according to letters received here today from men who were in the expedition. The departure of the squadron was described in THE NEW YORK TIMES the day after it started, although at the time a strict censorship prevented the publication in the Canadian press or the transmission to the United States of anything regarding the movements of any warships.

Convoyed by larger warships, the little squadron of four vessels, fresh from the yards at which they were assembled in Montreal, proceeded down the St. Lawrence River, and, after a stop at St. John's, N. F., put to sea for Gibraltar.

No extremely rough weather was encountered, and all the boats were able to make the long run under their own power. Provision had been made to tow them if they got into any trouble. The crews stood the heavy rolling of the craft very well, and are said to to have enjoyed the trip.

Washington decreed early in the war that the construction in this country of sumarines for any of the belligerents would be a violation of neutrality. It is said, however, that parts were supplied to Canada, where submarines were completed in the yards of the Vickers-Maxim Company, an English concern, which two years ago established a branch in Montreal for the building of merchant ships. At the outbreak of the war the yard was given over to naval construction.

By the middle of July the submarines were ready for the water, and navy officers, who had arrived from England, conducted a series of trials in the St. Lawrence River. During one of these trials a submarine ran down the Canadian Government steamer Montmagny. The submarine was somewhat damaged, but not disabled.

When it was established that the new vessels were seaworthy they sailed from Montreal under convoy of the gunboat Canada. Off the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, they were joined by the cruiser Calgarian, an Allan liner which had been taken over by the British Admiralty at the beginning of the war, and fitted out as an auxiliary cruiser with four-inch guns.

With the Calgarian and Canada showing the way, the submarines followed the south coast of Newfoundland to St. John's. The only misadventure was the loss of one of them in a fog for two days. They remained in the Harbor of St. John's for four days to have their machinery adjusted, while the Calgarian took on supplies for all the boats. One hundred men of the Newfoundland regiment went aboard the Calgarian to join the British land forces.

Thoughly outfitted, the Calgarian turned her bow eastward, suiting her pace to the wallowing stride of her protégés. The submarines traveled on the surface throughout the voyage, propelled by crude oil engines. Each carried a crew of two officers and sixteen men. Some of the crews say they suffered somewhat from the cold and that their food was not always warm. The cooking in the submarines was done by electricity, the supply of which did not always equal the demand.

The writers say that the English officers, who had their first experience with American submarines, were well pleased with them. The vessels are not so large as some of the British-built boats, and are designed more for offshore operations than for deep sea work. Submerged they are driven by electric motors, but in the voyage to Gibraltar electricity was used only for heating and cooking.

RUSSIANS ROLL HINDENBURG BACK

Defeat Invaders in Series of Fierce Actions—Take 14 Cannon in One Fight.

CZAR'S LINE NOW STRAIGHT

400,000 Men Used In German Leader's Futile Attempt to Capture Fortress of Dvinsk.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's drive at Minsk, like that at Dvinsk, has been checked, and every day sees his line being rolled further back under the savage onslaughts of the Russians, who continue to make brilliant use of their Cossack cavalry and otherwise appear to have recovered their old fighting form.

In one action, at the southern extremity of Lake Narotche, which region for several days has been the theatre of desperate fighting, the Russians at the point of the bayonet stormed a strong German position on a farm and captured fourteen cannon.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times says that, according to the Novoe Vremya's Dvinsk correspondent, the Germans have concentrated an enormous weight of guns on the Dvinsk front, relying on their hurricane of fire to reduce the position. The losses on both sides are great and the enemy is making desperate efforts to pierce the front.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—The Russian General Staff, in commenting upon the military situation directs attention to the completion of the task of straightening the line south of Dvinsk. The German wedge pointing toward Molocechno now has been thrust back. The failure of this great German effort, made with two corps of cavalry and eight infantry corps, (400,000 men,) has materially improved the Russian position, as it is not believed the Teutons will be able for some time to concentrate for another drive.

Arrivals from Riga report the situation in the city is normal. Street cars and theatres are operating as usual. Many refugees are returning, and the sound of cannon cannot be heard. The only diversion is an occasional raid by German aircraft, and their projectiles have caused little alarm or damage.

Official Report of Latest Fighting.

The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

A German offensive near Dvinsk in the region of the railways southwest of Illoukst was repulsed by our fire. On the line of lakes Demmen, Drisitiata, and Boginskoie there has been artillery action.

In the district of Gresenthal, north of Lake Drisitiata, the Germans, after having been cannonaded by our artillery, fled, evacuating the village of Tyija. An attempt by the enemy to cross the River Drisitiata, between the villages of Pelikany and Koripichki, south of Lake Obole, failed. Our cavalry expelled the Germans from the village of Borsouki, south of Lake Boginskole.

Many Germans were sabred during a charge of our cavalry near the village of Deviatinki, south of Koziany. A fierce combat occurred near the farm of Stakovzy, at the southern extremity of Lake Narotche, which we eventually captured by a bayonet assault. By a counterattack, supported by artillery, the Germans dislodged us from the farm, but we recaptured it by a new attack.

In the first attack on the farm and the village of Stakovzy we captured eight German mortars and six light guns. Being unable to remove these guns before the German counterattack, we put them out of action.

Bayonet attacks also resulted in our troops carrying strongly organized German trenches and positions near the village of Baltaguy, northeast of Lake Vichnevskoie. Two enemy attacks in the region of Wiridovtchi,

Continued on Page 2.

BULGARS MUST ACT TODAY

Allies Give Them 24 Hours to Expel Teuton Officers From Country.

LITTLE HOPE OF COMPLIANCE

German Headquarters in King's Palace—Premier Watched by German Secret Police.

TEUTON LEGATIONS GUARDED

Capital Under Rigid Martial Law as Precaution Against Popular Outbreak.

BULGARIAN ARMY MOVING

Report That Great Austro-German Attack on Serbia Will Begin on Wednesday.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—The Russian Minister at Sofia has been ordered by his Government to leave the Bulgarian capital if within twenty-four hours Bulgaria does not openly break with the Central Powers and dismiss the Austro-German officers who recently arrived in that country to direct the operations of King Ferdinand's army.

The other powers of the Quadruple Entente are backing up Russia in this demand, and so Bulgaria must, within a few hours, decide on continued neutrality or be considered definitely committed to the Central Powers.

From the news received during the past few days from the Balkans it is considered certain that King Ferdinand and Premier Radoslavoff made their choice, and are only awaiting the completion of mobilization to strike at Serbia and assist the Austro-Germans to open the road to Constantinople, which has been anxiously waiting for many weeks for promised aid from the Central Powers.

Greece, it is believed, will live up to her treaty with Serbia and come to her assistance, if she is attacked by her neighbor, but the attitude of Rumania, which remains an only partially mobilized spectator, is a matter of uncertainty.

The Rumanian Legation here has received no information regarding the report that an Austro-Hungarian ultimatum has been delivered to Rumania demanding permission to transport munitions across Rumanian territory to Turkey.

While fully confident of their ability to handle the new situation, the Allies do not belittle it, which accounts in some respects for their activities.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"Opinion in high quarters here is that the Bulgarian Government is so tied hand and foot by Germany and Austria that there is little or no likelihood of Bulgaria's compliance with the demands of the Allies. The latest news received from Sofia is that the German Colonel von Tarlow has been appointed commandant at the Konak, (the ropal residence,) with German and Austrian aides.

Premier Radoslavoff's residence is under the surveillance of German secret agents with a view to the possibility of the Premier vacillating at the last moment. All the orders of the Bulgarian War Ministry are submitted for the sanction of German and Austrian officers. The German and Austrian Legations are described as having been transformed into fortresses as a precaution against possible disorders by opponents of the Government's policy.

"Two German journalists recommended by the German Minister are co-operating with the Germanophile head of the Press Bureau in the Foreign Office."

An Athens dispatch to the same news agency says:

"The Austro-German attack on Serbia will begin Oct. 6 and 7, according to a report from Vienna."

Time Limit Up at 4 o'Clock Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The ultimatum to Bulgaria expires at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The decision to send an ultimatum was arrived at during a conference of Ministers at Imperial Headquarters in the field, but the delivery had been delayed in deference to the British Government's desire to exhaust all possible efforts at settlement before proceeding to extremities.

As expected, these were fruitless, and the ultimatum delivered in Sofia represents the joint decision of England, Russia, France, and Italy, who in every respect are absolutely solid in agreement regarding future action.

WAR MEASURES AT SOFIA.

Martial Law in Force and Prices of Provisions Fixed.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Municipal authorities at Sofia have adopted rigorous measures made necessary by the mili-

tary situation, says a dispatch to the Temps from the Bulgarian capital. Citizens have been prohibited from promenading the streets after 10 o'clock at night. Meetings, political gatherings and public demonstrations have been forbidden. Restaurants and theatres must close at 10 o'clock and stores at an early hour except bakeries, which are permitted to sell bread until 9 o'clock.

Grocers, butchers and wood dealers have been ordered not to advance prices above the scale established by the municipality. Landlords have been prohibited from raising rents or evicting tenants for non-payment of rent.

350,000 BULGARIANS CONCENTRATED FOR WAR

Moving to Serbian and Greek Frontiers—Revenue Cutter Chases Greek Vessels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Bulgarian mobilization was completed Thursday, and Bulgaria has now started to place troops at various points on the frontier. Her total strength is estimated at 350,000.

The Sixth and Seventh divisions have been sent to Kula and Bielogradchik, near the Serbian frontier. Speaking generally three-fifths of the total Bulgarian strength will go to the Serbian frontier and two-fifths of the Greek border.

Three Greek sailing vessels have been chased by a Bulgarian customs cutter. Shots were fired.

The tone of yesterday's British communication referring to the presence of German officers in Bulgaria has made a good impression here.

HOPE BULGARS WILL HEED.

British Reluctant to Believe They Will Oppose Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—In an editorial this morning The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria is not exactly a surprise. The Entente powers could not be expected to sit still indefinitely while their enemies chose the place and time for dealing a deadly blow. Initiative in war is much too valuable for that.

"One has only to look at the map and see how close are the Bulgarian striking points to the vital railway along which Serbia gets all her supplies in order to appreciate the impracticability of allowing German officers at their leisure to concentrate an unopposed Bulgarian army against it.

"There may still, we hope, be some possibility that the Russian note will bring Bulgarian statesmanship to its senses. To Russia Bulgaria owes her very existence as a nation, and it was secured by enormous sacrifices of Russian blood and treasure. To turn against her deliverer and fight on behalf of Austria, the traditional foe of the independence of all the Balkan peoples, would be ingratitude almost without parallel in history.

"In spite of the intensity of Bulgar hatred against Serb and Greek, we have still great difficulty in believing Ferdinand can carry his people with him on such a desperate course."

The Times says:

"The Russian Government has taken the only course now possible in handing to Bulgaria the ultimatum which expires today. We greatly fear this stern protest will not deter the Bulgarian ruler and his pliant Ministers from pursuing a course which violates the whole spirit of their recent national history.

"In all the sad record of the Balkans there has been no sight more mournful and tragic than the preparations of Bulgaria to shatter forever the prospects of Balkan unity and to march into battle by the side of the Turks, who oppressed the Bulgarian race for five hundred years.

"We believe the path along which Bulgaria is now being urged spells suicide to the nation, which only won its independence through Russian valor less than forty years ago. Bulgaria is being led into these false courses by an ambitious German ruler and a few misguided soldiers of high rank and a handful of Austrophile politicians whose collective intrigue must assuredly involve the doom of their race.

"Meanwhile the Western Allies are taking prompt measures to deal with the situation. The French press has been permitted to announce that a Franco-British force is to be landed at Saloniki to give support to Greece and Serbia. We may expect early news that this step actually has been taken."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 3, (Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.)—A Sofia telegram to the Messaggero, dispatched with permission of the censor, says the Radoslavist organs continue to affirm that Bulgaria will not attack Serbia. The Bulgarian Government has issued a denial of the reports concerning the entry of German officers into the Bulgarian Army. These reports, it is declared, are due to the fact that many German offivers arrived from Constantinople to spend a few days in Sofia, but afterward left for Germany.

Despite the assertion of the Government that the country is quiet, information received by the Corriere della Sera from Bucharest and Athens is to the effect that agitations, disorders and conflicts between the population and the police are frequent in Bulgaria. Bucharest is full of deserters, of whom 500 arrived yesterday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The Messagero hears from Sofia that, while the situation is considered very grave, there is still hope that a conflict may be averted if the Allies are ready to propose a basis more in accord with Bulgarian national aspirations. As the censor at Sofia allowed this dispatch to pass it is regarded here as an important sign that the Bulgarian Government wishes it to be known it is still disposed to negotiate.

YOUNG TURKS JUBILANT.

Confident of Victory with Bulgaria as an Ally.

Special to The New York Times.

SALONIKI, Oct. 1, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The exultation of the young Turks at the news of Bulgaria's mobilization must have been considerably damped by subsequent events as is shown in letters received from Constantinople. Enthusiastic meetings of the Committee are reported. Enver Pasha presided and is said to have declared that now that Bulgarian co-operation had been obtained a Turco-German victory from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf was assured.

At the first meeting of the Turkish Chamber, which has just reassembled, the Vice President read the visieral rescript amid acclamations. He then made a speech in the course of which he said events were tending to justify the former prediction of President Halil Bey that the Dardanelles would be the tomb of the Entente Powers.

Enos is stated to have been evacuated by the Turks.

It is reported that in consequence of the discovery of a widespread plot organized by the Macedonian Committee in Sofia numerous arrests of Bulgarian secret service agents have been made in the last few days by the Serbian authorities in Serbian Macedonia. The prisoners will be tried by court-martial.

SALONIKI AS ALLIES' BASE.

Greek Port Decided on for Landing of Armies to Aid Serbia.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The landing of an Anglo-French expedition at Saloniki preparatory to meeting possible eventualities in the Balkans, is about to take place, according to the usually well informed Temps. The paper adds that Greece gave her approval last April to the use of this port, although it was not expected then that the present contingency would arise.

FOUND WARSAW NO DESOLATE CITY

Food and Water Aplenty, Streets Clean and Crowded, and Shops Open.

MUCH BOOTY UNEARTHED

Thousands of Tons of Stores Left Behind When Russians Evacuated the Capital.

LOTS OF WORK FOR GERMANS

Paderewski's Hotel a Favorite Rendezvous for Officers—Cigarette Line Instead of a Bread Line.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

SECOND ARTICLE.

WARSAW, Sept. 2.—A Warsaw cab driver is a devil unchained. They say his brother Jehu in Moscow is that and e'en more. Let two Warsaw cab drivers start from the same point, and the idea seems to be a breakneck race to destination.

It is entirely a personal matter between them. The passenger does not count. Arriving at the destination, the victorious driver pulls up his horse, looks casually down into the body of the vehicle, discovers the panting remnants of a passenger, and seems to say, "Ah, you still there? I had not thought so."

If the race is desperate when only two contestants are entered, it is just five times worse when ten participate. And ten cabmen, ten horses, and ten droschkes were ready and waiting when two officers of the German General Staff deposited twenty foreign journalists in the ten droschkes and told the cabmen to drive to the nearest dinner.

It was a wild ride. The passengers included correspondents from Spain, Rumania, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Argentine Republic, and the United States. For most of them this is not their first war and most of them can ride. But it was an extremely subdued lot that stepped from the low hung droschkes. We had swept through the most crowded parts of Warsaw to an accompaniment of yells from the contesting drivers.

We had barely grazed pedestrians and street cars had just missed taking off our rear wheels. Schuette of The Chicago Daily News and I shared a cab, and as our man pulled up his horse Schuette said, "Now take me to a battle—I'll never be any better prepared to die!"

A "Stricken City" Dinner.

But the dinner was worth the risk, especially as our expectations were very moderate, because we had all been reading in Berlin those London papers which had given the heartrending accounts of the "stricken city" that was supposed to be "plunged in darkness" and deserted by scores of thousands of its population. The waiters, to be sure, were distracted by the rush of business and the service was a shade incoherent. But the bouillon was excellent, the schnitzel good, the vegetables (three kinds) savory, the wine pretty fair, the cake delicious, and the coffee as good as it is in Germany, and that is saying a great deal for it.

Set even a fairly good dinner and a bottle of wine before a hungry man and almost any kind of music making sounds pretty good to him, but, conceding all that to criticism, as it ought to be, I still think that the Polish violinist who played all through the meal was a remarkable performer, because one moment he could draw such plaintive, pleading tones from his instrument and the next make it talk to you in a chattering, whispering, high fantastical way that, if it was not art, was at least artistry of no mean order. At any rate, he was exhilarating, and I never saw a performer put more ardor into his work.

Doubtful though I may have been as to the violinist, I had no doubt at all that the young Polish woman sitting at a table on the opposite side of the room was an extraordinarily beautiful creature—was, indeed, to use the banal old phrase, one of the most beautiful women I ever saw in my life. I think it is the eyes that make so many of these Polish women so enchanting—that feature coupled with an expression of high intelligence that does not so much betoken intellectuality as it does poetic feeling. Strange, speaking eyes they have—slumberous, yet fiery. I think you might call them smoldering eyes.

The countenance opposite was exactly of the type of women who looked down from the canvases of a young Polish painter who exhibited at the world's fair twenty-two years ago. His name I cannot remember. This girl had the complexion one often sees among her countrywomen of the more delicately molded class—a soft pink blending into light olive. Her hair was dark and copious, her manner one of complete unselfconsciousness. Aye, she was very lovely.

But my romances always go shattering, and it was a chicken leg that parted our destinies forever. When she took the morsel between a pitiless thumb and a confident first and second finger and bent over it, the kinder way for all concerned was to avert the gaze and let her work out the proposition in her own unabashed, thorough paced way. But even when she was thus zealously engaged the poise of aloof pride never left her.

Men Vehement in Conversation.

The women in the café were much more sedate than the men. The men made all the clamor of Frenchmen, but displayed none of the grace. At a table in a corner were two young men who quarreled and made up four times in the course of an hour, and each time they made up they kissed each other on the cheek and seemed as if crying. Their passing from hot argument to sweet reconciliation was not the result of drink, for their modest bottle of wine could hardly have so inflamed them. Their embrace appeared to be the custom of the country and nobody but the foreigners gave them a second look.

With the cigars and cigarettes damp newspapers printed in the German language and in Warsaw were served, and that gave the lie to another picturesque detail in the London accounts of the evacuation, for those accounts had said that just before their departure "the Russian police and soldiery had rooted up the linotype machines from the floors and carted them away, and had visited every printing establishment and every newspaper office, taking the fonts of type and dismantling the presses."

So, after all, only one picturesque war detail was left to us while we dined, and that was the rumble of the German ammunition carts on their way to feed the guns encircling the forts of Novo Georgievsk. It rose above the wild music of the Polish violinist, and, delicately weighing its poetic value, we pronounced the rumble Byronic and good.

At a signal from the officers of the General Staff who were our escorts we finally rose from the long table, and ten of the madmen who drive droschkes were summoned in the street below. There was another wild ride to the Hotel Bristol, where every man's room key had already been assigned to his name and every man found the bedclothes turned back and a clean bed awaiting him.

So we fell asleep to the faint throb of the guns that were pounding all night long upon the outer works to the northwest of the town.

But before I went to bed I thought it well to look into the matter of the water famine and the threatened pestilence, so I pressed the water taps in my quarters, expecting nothing, but being rewarded by a strong flow of cool, clean water. Hence, I could not work up any panic in ing into the city one comes upon mounds of bread piled on benches in front of a little grocery or a cottage.

Germans Not Spenders.

Naturally it is not easy to learn whether the Poles resent the German occupation of Warsaw, because in such times as these every man gives guarded answers to leading questions. Such discontent with the occupation as I have been able to learn of springs solely from imperiled self-interest. For example, a dentist who speaks several languages and appears to be a good deal of a cosmopolite said this: "Politically the Poles don't care who holds Warsaw. Economically they do care just now, for they are beginning to realise how much more lavishly the Russian officers and officials spent money than the Germans do. The Germans, ah! these Germans, they don't spend anything by comparison, and when they do they get every kopek of their money's worth."

"Lavish!" said a German officer to whom I repeated what the dentist had said. "Lavish! I should think they were. They held high revel in this town. Brought their women along and made the money and the days fly. Lingerie! Lingerie, sir—we unearth it in the most unexpected places. In governmental palaces, I mean. Women, women, always women!"

Then he shook his head quite solemnly—not sanctimoniously, though—and uttered what I thought was a variant on an old line that was worthy of a Frenchman, for he said:

"The idea seems to be, when you're in Russia do as the Romans do."

When I was in Berlin I read in the dispatches about a Hyde Park orator who asked his hearers:

"What did the Germans get out of Warsaw?"

"Nothing," he answered for himself. "Nothing. They found a hollow shell."

Well, they didn't. They are unearthing thousands of tons of stores, among them, as one of the German administrators told me, being tons of sugar.

But among the things the Germans did not find in Warsaw when they marched in were nineteen wagonloads of paintings which the Russians had carted away from the ancient palace of the Polish Kings and 500 prisoners whom they had released from the prison for criminals. I saw the palace. The walls of its vast rooms were as bare as the cells of the prison. But in the prison hospital were eight men who were too sick when the order of release came to take advantage of it.

Work of Reconstruction.

Work on the reconstruction of the enormous railway and carriage bridges leading across the Vistula to the suburb of Praga goes on day and night and Sundays. Temporary bridges were laid immediately the city was occupied and more are now in course of construction across the Narew twenty miles from the town. These structures are emergency affairs, of course, but they don't look temporary and it is significant of the eye to the future with which the Germans are going about their work that they are building above the level of the Spring freshets.

In Praga the reconstruction of the water works, which were damaged through the blowing up of the bridges, progresses rapidly. Pending the completion of this work water is pumped as high as the second floors of the houses by means of two steam pumps connected with an artesian well.

The reconstruction of public and private utilities, the clearing of burned switch yards and goods depots, the administration of places of public amusement, the regulation of the sale of tobacco, the placing of German shop signs and public signs for the benefit of the soldiery, the reorganization of the police force, the disposition of refugees whom the Russians had sent into the city from the countryside, the control of the coal supply, the management of the municipal street car lines and canals, the opening of branches of the German Imperial Bank, the establishing of a postal service to Germany, and the formulating of regulations covering a score of phases of municipal administration—these are a few of the multitude of tasks and problems on which the new German military and official population of Warsaw is at work.

It is hard work, and it is day and night work.

Afraid of Imperial Pleasantries.

I had an amusing illustration of the vigor with which it is being pushed on.

The morning after the fall of Novo Georgievsk, many of the officers and all the journalists in Warsaw had but one thought, and that was to get out to the captured fortress with all dispatch. Some of us did it. Upon my return next morning from one of the most thrilling experiences of my life I said to an officer of the civil administration:

"Wasn't it a wonderful day?"

"I don't know," he replied; "I was not there."

"But you had spoken of going," I said.

"Yes," he answered, "but the Emperor was there."

I suppose I looked a little at a loss at this reply, and the officer added:

"Yes, the Emperor was there, and nothing, as you may have heard, escapes his Majesty. If we of the civil administration had gone out there he would have seen us and he would have known better than anybody else that we had no work to do there. He would have been extremely gracious, and he would have said: 'I am glad to see you, gentlemen. Evidently there is little to do in Warsaw. You are very fortunate.'

"No, we decided not to go to Novo Georgievsk. One does not invite his Majesty's pleasantries when one has run away from one's task."

HUNGARY SEIZES ALL COTTON STOCK

Takes Supplies from Factories for the Army—Increase of Suicide.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 21, (via London, Oct. 3.)—(Dispatch to the London Morning Post.) — The Government, by a decree published today in Official Gazette, orders all factories engaged in fabricating cotton yarn to cease work and deliver up all cotton stock for army purposes. This decree affects especially the Czech industries, and it is estimated that more than 100,000 people will lose their means of livelihood in consequence.

In Bohemia alone economic and trade conditions in the monarchy were never so bad as now, and only agricultural laborers, farmers, and estate owners are making profits. The prices for wheat in Hungary now are as high as they were before the harvest, for the influence of the great landowners has prohibited the Government from fixing maximum prices lower than they were fixed in the Spring.

Wage earners in shops, offices, and banks are still receiving war salaries—that is, 50 per cent. of their original salaries before the war, of which 6 per cent. is being deducted for war charities. The Neweszask, the Socialist organ, points out that the average wage of the working man in Budapest is 24 kronen a week and of a clerk 36 kronen. In the country it is 30 per cent. less. Women earn 50 per cent. less.

All those workers who were engaged in the building, rubber, cotton and other industries where complete stoppage of work has set in, are without employment, for in the war material trades only skilled hands find employment. The unprecedented cost of living makes the situation of these many hundreds of thousands of people very bad.

Statistics published by the police in a monthly record show an increase of more than 100 per cent. in the number of crimes and suicides as compared with that of the corresponding months of last year and the year before. Especially is this notable in the case of suicides among women. These have run into the thousands every month since last winter, and are ascribed to poverty in seventy and to the loss of husbands in thirty cases out of every hundred.

REPUBLISHES JOFFRE ORDER

German Staff Says It Has a Copy of Instructions for the Drive.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The German General Headquarters has issued this statement:

"The following army order of General Joffre has been known to the German administration for some time:

Main Headquarters of the Western Army. General Staff to the General in command: The spirit of the troops and their willingness to sacrifice themselves represent the highest conditions in an attack. The better he understands the importance of the movements of an attack in which he participates the more bravely a French soldier fights, and the more trust he puts in measures taken by his leaders. It therefore is necessary that officers of all grades from today onward explain to their subordinates the favorable conditions under which the next attack of the French fighting forces will be conducted. The following points must be made known to all:

In order to drive the Germans out of France it is necessary that we begin the attack on the French theatre. Not only will we liberate those of our countrymen who have been oppressed for the past twelve months, but we also will snatch away from the enemy possession of valuable occupied territory.

Sayville Wireless Restored.

Wireless communication via Sayville, L. I., was restored yesterday and messages are again being accepted for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and neutral countries in Europe.

RUSSIANS ROLL HINDENBURG BACK

Continued from Page 1.

south of Smorgon, were repulsed with great losses to the enemy.

The Germans who had crossed the Niemen near Lubetch, northeast of Novo Grodek, were thrown back to the left bank. They fled precipitately, abandoning about one hundred dead.

On the Styr, near the village of Novo Selki and Kulikovichi, between the towns of Kolki and Ciartorisk, there were minor engagements.

Local Successes by the Teutons.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Eastern War Theatre:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: During cavalry engagements south of Kosieny the opposing forces were driven back across the Miadziolka. Otherwise there is nothing of importance to report.

Army groups of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of General von Linsingen: After their defeat at Barny and the failure of Russian attacks against the front north of this place, the Russians abandoned the western bank of the Kormin, with the exception of small posts at a few crossings. The number of prisoners taken by German troops was increased to 2,400.

VIENNA, Oct. 3, (via London.)—The statement issued today at the Austrian War Office concerning the operations on the Russian front was as follows:

The enemy, exhausted by the many attacks which he undertook Friday, in which he suffered great losses, yesterday evacuated the western bank of the lower Kormin rivulet. Otherwise no important events occurred, and the situation is unchanged.

CAPTURE 6,000 AUSTRIANS.

Russians Surround Entrenched Regiments in Volhynia Hills.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—Nine thousand Austrian prisoners, including 185 officers, belonging to five Hungarian and Honved regiments, have arrived at Kiev, says a Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's.

These regiments had intrenched themselves in the hills near the celebrated Potchaeff Monastery, in Volhynia, but were cleverly outflanked by the Russians. Their desperate efforts to escape were frustrated by the terrible Russian fire, and finally they were forced to surrender.

DUMA TO MEET ON NOV. 8.

Will Be Called to Act on Budget and Financial Affairs.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—The Duma will be reassembled on Nov. 8 for action on the budget and financial affairs.

This announcement was made after representations had been received from Finance Minister Bark, who is now in London.

SHELL FIRE KILLS 46 NUNS.

Victims Said to Have Perished in a Bombarded Russian Hospital.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Russian Red Cross Society has published a list of forty-six Sisters of Mercy who perished in the bombardment of a hospital by the Austrians and Germans.

The dispatch adds that the Germans have constructed huge railway workshops at Wirballen, where they are employing French and Belgian prisoners.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:30. Register today!

A "bank call"

THE State Superintendent of Banks has called upon all Trust Companies and Banks for statements of condition at the close of business Sept. 25.

A condensed statement of the Columbia Trust Company's condition is as follows:

ASSETS:

Cash on Hand	$ 5,262,066.61
Cash in Banks and Exchanges	8,134,840.69
N. Y. State and N. Y. City Bonds	1,371,810.99
Other Bonds and Stocks (Market Value)	8,933,325.52
Loans and Bills Purchased	33,896,923.35
Customers Liability on Acceptances	250,000.00
Short Term Securities	12,902,472.28
N. Y. City Mortgages	2,257,911.49
Real Estate, Banking Houses	5,673,895.73
Accrued Interest Receivable	454,815.62
	$79,138,062.28

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	7,568,240.63
Deposits	68,392,632.90
Office Checks	354,037.27
Acceptances	250,000.00
Reserve for Taxes and Dividend	262,779.89
Accrued Interest Payable	310,371.59
	$79,138,062.28

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway | COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY | IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave & 34th St. | IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave. | IN THE BRONX 149th St. & Third Ave.

Globe-Wernicke Office Equipment

Desks
Chairs
Tables
Filing Cabinets

It costs no more in the first place to furnish your office with Globe-Wernicke equipment, and you have the lasting satisfaction of knowing that you have the best that money can buy. Your visitors will know it, too.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

Main Store, 380 Broadway. Branch Store, 30 Church St.

VECTO
To Stop Cold in the Head Get Ahead of the Cold
25c a tube—all druggists.
Write for free booklet on colds.
Vecto Chemical Co., 52 B'way, N.Y.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or dalsterious substance

SCHINASI BROTHERS

NATURAL CIGARETTES

SMOKED and Preferred to All Others

Because of the absolute Purity and Fine Flavor of their Turkish Tobaccos and their evidently

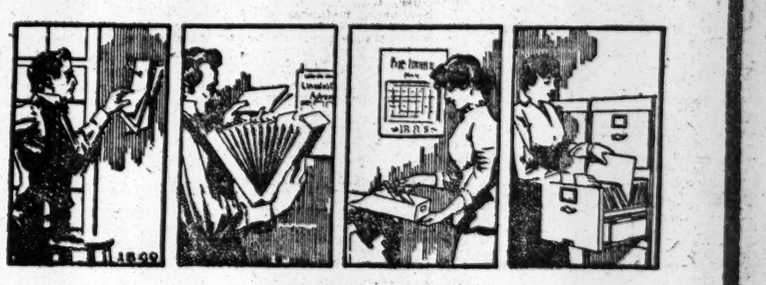
SUPERIOR AND CAREFUL MANUFACTURE.

—The First Turkish Cigarette to gain Popular Favor OVER TWENTY YEARS AGO—the Only One to Retain it for so Many Years!

THE BEST TEST IS BY COMPARISON!

NATURALS satisfy you with their Goodness and their Rich, Delicate Flavor.

"Natural" Smokers Never Change!



Library Bureau *originated* vertical filing, too!

Before Library Bureau existed, everybody "filed" letters and important records on hooks, in boxes—any old way. Perhaps you remember. It was always a needle-in-the-haystack hunt to find anything.

Library Bureau *originated* vertical filing, which is the modern business term for simplicity, economy, accuracy and quickness in filing method.

Our work didn't end with *originating* it—we have kept right on *debeloping* it for forty years, the L. B. Automatic Index being the latest feature.

Experience taught us what to put into L. B. filing methods to make them the most practical and useful for every different business. In the L. B. "Automatic" there is *speed* and *accuracy*, and *it checks itself against mistakes.* Ordinary intelligence is all that's needed to run it.

Enough businesses of all kinds are using the L. B. "Automatic" to make it worth your while to find out what it does and how easily it works. You can see it in the L. B. salesroom, or a salesman will call. Catalog free.

Library Bureau

Manufacturing distributors of Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.

O. H. RICE, Manager

316 Broadway, New York

Nujol

A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

BREAK YOURSELF OF THE LAXATIVE HABIT

Any doctor will tell you that the scientifically accepted treatment for constipation is Nujol.

A simple mechanical lubricant—not a drug. Tasteless, odorless, colorless. Gives lasting relief.

At all druggists Write for booklet

STANDARD OIL CO. (New Jersey)

Bayonne New Jersey

AUSTRIANS PREVENT BIG ITALIAN ATTACK

Movement Southwest of Gorizia Foreseen and Countered, Vienna Reports.

INCREASED ACTIVITY NOTED

And "Vigorous Traffic on the Venice Railway" — Heavy Snows Falling in the Alps.

VIENNA, Oct. 3, (via London.)—The Austrian official report of today on the Italian operations is as follows:

Before daybreak yesterday the Italians grouped for a great attack against the northwestern sector of the Plateau of Doberdo (southwest of Gorizsa). Our artillery made a surprise attack on them, dispersing the majority. Thus the enemy's enterprise resulted in an atack by one Italian battalion along the road from Sdrussina to San Martino. This attack and a similar attack toward noon were repulsed.

Attempts by the enemy to advance east of Redipuglia also failed.

Certain movements behind the enemy's front, and vigorous traffic on the Venice railway did not escape our observation.

On the remainder of the southwestern front nothing of importance occurred.

ROME, (via Paris,) Oct. 3.—The following official statement from the Italian General Headquarters was issued today:

In the higher mountain regions, where snow is now thickly falling, there have been small engagements which ended in our favor at the Lagoscuro Pass (at the head of the Genova Valley) and at Pramosio (in Carnia).

In the Tolmino section Italian troops repulsed an attack directed against positions recently conquered by us on the heights of Santa Maria.

There has been no event of any importance on the rest of the front.

LIEUT. RANDOLPH KILLED.

Officer Whose Mother Married W. C. Whitney Dies at the Front.

Lieutenant Arthur Bertram Randolph, a son of the late Captain Arthur Randolph of the British Army, and whose mother, Mrs. Edith S. May Randolph, became the second wife of the late William C. Whitney of this city, was killed in France on Sept. 27, when his regiment, the Welsh Guards, went into action, according to information received by THE NEW YORK TIMES last night.

His father, who owned East Court, in Wiltshire, England, married his mother, who was Miss Edith S. May, a daughter of the late Dr. William May, in this city, and lived here for many years, during which Lieutenant Randolph was born. After Captain Randolph's death his mother was married to Mr. Whitney, the eldest of whose four children by his first marriage is Harry Payne Whitney of this city, the noted polo player, who married Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt. After Lieutenant Randolph's mother died he went to England to live, and entered the British Army at the outbreak of the war.

RUSSIANS GAIN AT VAN.

Petrograd Announces Pursuit of Turks In That Region.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued today at the headquarters of the Army of the Caucasus:

Our reconnoitring parties operated successfuly Thursday in the direction of Olti and Melazghert.

There have been encounters between our cavalry and the Turks near the villages of Moyola and Domdan.

In the region of Van our troops are pressing the Turks near Vastan.

Elsewhere the situation is unchanged.

A later statement regarding operations in the Caucasus issued this afternoon says:

In the direction of Olti Friday an attempt on the part of the Turks to open an offensive between Mounts Duraketa and Tchilgasor was paralyzed.

In the direction of Van our troops continue to press the enemy. We captured his positions west of Vastan after fighting. The pursuit of the enemy continues.

TURKS HIT A CRUISER.

Artillery Battle Continues on South Gallipoli Front.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3, (by Wireless to Amsterdam and London.)—An official statement issued at the Turkish War Office says:

Our artillery hit an enemy cruiser which unsuccessfully bombarded our positions on the Jourk height in the Ari Burnu district. The cruiser steamed away.

Near Sedd-el-Bahr the artillery combat continued. We silenced some enemy batteries and destroyed a portion of the enemy trenches on the left wing. We exploded an enemy mine by a countermine on the right wing.

FRENCH PIERCE ENEMY'S LAST LINE

Continued from Page 1.

stubborn nature. however, is still going on in that region, both sides endeavoring to secure vantage points. Success here, as in Champagne, is apparently varying, although the Allies are holding virtually all the ground they gained in last week's thrust.

That other similar thrusts will take place before long is the settled conviction of military writers, who see in the repeated bombardments of the German positions on the Belgian coast by British ships and big French guns and in air raids over the German lines evidence of another storm brewing. Naturally it will take some days to prepare, as the guns which now play such a large part in the campaign have to be brought up, and this is no easy matter after the heavy rains, particularly in the low countries of Flanders and Artois.

The air raid in Champagne yesterday by sixty-five French aeroplanes is the biggest enterprise of the kind ever undertaken. The French, according to the German report, have lost the airship Alsace, which was mentioned a few days ago in the official communication as doing valuable work.

French Capture a Blockhouse.

The text of the night official report, issued in Paris, follows:

In Artois we have made progress, capturing a blockhouse and intrenchments to the south of the woods of Givenchy.

There has been a bombardment by both sides of quite a violent nature to the south of the Somme, in the environs of Beaufort and Bouchoir, as well as on the Champagne front and in the Argonne to the north of La Harazée.

In the Vosges the enemy has attempted, but unsuccessfully, to direct jets of liquid flame on our trenches at La Violu, between the Col de Ste. Marie and the Col du Bonhomme. We replied by shattering his mine works by an effective camouflet (a small mine).

The Belgian official communication reads as follows:

There have been artillery actions on all sides on the Belgian front.

The afternoon communique of the French War Office says:

Between Souchez and the woods of Givenchy, the enemy attempted in four hand grenade assaults to retake some partions of the trenches which he had lost. He was everywhere repulsed.

In the Champagne a German counterattack against the positions which we conquered on Oct. 1 to the north of Mesnil was likewise thrown back.

The enemy bombarded the rear of our front, particularly in the valley of the Suippes, continuously with asphyxiating shells. Our artillery took the opposing batteries to task and reduced a number of them to silence.

On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

Following is the German official report:

In the afternoon enemy monitors directed a fruitless bombardment against the neighborhood of Westende.

Repeated attempts by the English during the night to regain territory lost by them north of Loos were completely repulsed with heavy losses. After bitter hand-to-hand fighting in certain quarters the enemy abandoned his attack here.

East of Souchez a French advance failed, notwithstanding the employment of a considerable quantity of gas grenades. An enemy attempt to make an attack from Neuville against hill positions east of that place was repulsed with very heavy losses to the enemy. In a nocturnal hand grenade engagement following this attack we lost a section of trench extending over a length of forty meters.

Yesterday the French repeated their infantry attacks in Champagne. Enemy artillery fire continued with varying intensity. North of Le Mesnil the enemy was driven out of a trench section projecting toward our position, suffering considerable losses in prisoners. During a hand-grenade attack for the possession of a position northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe we maintained the upper hand.

CALLED 'KAMERAD!' AS FRENCH CHARGED

Infantryman Describes German Terror of Bayonets in Champagne Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 3, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—The enemy is making feverish preparations, but if there is something like equality in material conditions there is a vast and increasing difference between the morale of the opposing forces. The French have never lost their stoical determination never to yield, but in the last week there has been a perceptible return of the old elasticity of spirit.

The wounded who have returned and officers at the front in their letters alike speak of the demoralization of the enemy in their first position. In the more open country of Champagne, particularly, they were captured in large groups in a dumfounded condition, and in the first advance it was only in some favorable folds of ground or in pine woods where men and mitrailleuses found shelter that serious German resistance was encountered.

Everywhere in Champagne the French artillery has been brought forward, the captured trenches and shelters are being rebuilt, the dead buried, the wounded carried to the rear, the whole battlefield cleared, and a thousand preparations organized for the next encounter. Last week so clearly proved that there was no really impregnable fieldwork that we shall be safe in watching closely the new front in Champagne.

"I tried to keep calm and cool," says a young infantryman. "I wanted to look around to see it all and not to lose any impression, but I saw nothing. My head whirled; my eyes were blinded. I vaguely noticed figures that ran in front and others beside me; sometimes we collided. Then I trod on bodies living or dead, still plunging forward like a madman. Then suddenly the ground seemed to give way under me, and I fell into a deep ditch amid a mass of broken wood and iron. It was full of dead bodies of German soldiers. They were in line as though on parade. It was a last review. One of them was leaning his back against the trench. He had twisted upward his great eyes, gazing up to heaven. Blood was oozing from his contorted mouth.

"I leaped from the trench, supporting myself on this body, and joined my comrades. One of them growled and swore furiously as he ran, shaking his rifle, of which the bayonet dripped with blood. I felt rather than saw him. He was speaking, but I could not understand him. My ears were bursting; my head was on fire.

"Still we raced forward. Soon a row of faces appeared above ground, and I heard cries of hatred and terror. Bayonets were raised and fell with a horrible choking sound, and were raised again, dripping red. Others of our men used their rifles as clubs, while some voices behind shouted, 'Go on, boys! Steady!'

"At the deepest part of the trench, hidden like a drove of trapped beasts, paralyzed with fear, German soldiers raised their hands with the piteous cry, 'Kamerad!' Then we raised the flag above the trenches to warn our guns not to fire upon us."

POUR SHELLS INTO FRANCE.

British Position in the Matter of Munitions Much Improved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Daily Mail's political correspondent says: "The production of high explosive shells has recently shown a very marked improvement. The difficulties of labor resulting in a restriction of output of which there was for some time much reason to complain, have within the last fortnight, largely disappeared.

"It is not suggested that the maximum output required has yet been reached, but the position is much better than at any previous time since the war began, and the result, to quote the words of my informant 'is that' we are literally pouring shells into France.'"

BRITISH CASUALTIES 3,726 MEN.

Recent Casualties Lists Show 20 Officers Killed in France.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—Casualty lists published today include the names of 119 officers and 3,607 men.

A list under date of Sept. 26 gives the names of eighty-five officers from the Western front, of whom twenty are dead. The dead include many prominent officers, among them Lieut.-Col. John R. E. Stansfeld, commander of the Second Gordon Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Parkin, commander of the Seventh Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Godfrey Morris of the Eighth Gurkhas, and Lieutenant Browne, son of the Earl of Kenmare.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 3.—Arthur Chevally of Gouverneur, N. Y., a member of the Second Battalion with the Canadian contingent, whose next of kin is his father, Arthur Chevally of Gouveneur, is reported as having died of wounds, in the casualty list issued by the Militia Department here tonight.

Sergeant George S. Sedgewick Playfair of Boston is mentioned as wounded, and John J. Johnston of New Waterford, N. S., as seriously ill.

KING FELICITATES HIS ARMY.

Recognizes in Artois Fighting "the Prelude to Greater Deeds."

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 3, (via London.)—The following special orders of the day have been issued by Field Marshal Sir John French:

"The Field Marshal, Commander in Chief, has received the following message from the King, dated the 30th of September, 1915:

"I heartily congratulate you and all ranks of my army under your command upon the success which has attended their gallant efforts since the commencement of the combined attack. I recognize that this strenuous, determined fighting is but the prelude to greater deeds and further victories. I trust the sick and wounded are doing well.

GEORGE R. AND I.

"The following reply has been sent to his Majesty:

To his Majesty the King, Buckingham Palace:

Your Majesty's forces in France are deeply grateful for your Majesty's most gracious message. There is no sacrifice the troops are not prepared to make to uphold the honor and traditions of your Majesty's army and to secure a final and complete victory.

J. D. P. FRENCH, Field Marshal.

"The Field Marshal, Commander in Chief, has received the following message from Earl Kitchener, dated the 27th of September, 1915:

To Sir John French, General Headquarters:

My warmest congratulations to you and all serving under you, on the substantial success you have achieved, and my best wishes for progress in your important operations.

KITCHENER.

STILL HAS FREE RESERVES.

Germany Can Meet Fresh Attack, Frankfort Paper Says.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—German papers reaching London, in their comments on the fighting on the western front, breathe an air of confidence concerning the results of the Anglo-French offensive, after the first day's "surprise attack."

"The German people realize the frightful seriousness of the bloody struggle," says the Frankfurter Zeitung, "but Germany is not yet exhausted as her enemies would like to believe. We have at our disposal a sufficient number of free reserves who can be thrown in at any time and at any place without weakening our fronts elsewhere."

NEW LIGHT BRIGADE IN HEROIC CHARGE

Australians Willingly Sacrificed Themselves and One in Six Came Back.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—As illustrating the difficult and desperate character of the fighting in the Dardanelles, at the same time paying tribute to the fighting qualities and heroism of both Australian and Turk, Captain C. E. W. Bean, official press representative with the Australian forces, sends a belated description of the "glorious charge" of two Australian light horse brigades at Anzac.

The attack of these two brigades occurred at a spot where natural obstacles made success impossible, but the movement was regarded as necessary in order to draw Turkish troops away from points where real advances could be made successfully. Only one man in six of the Australians who left the trenches came back safely.

"This charge differed from that of the Light Brigade," says Captain Bean, "in that it was made by horsemen who had volunteered to fight on foot or in any other way, provided they could get to the Gallipoli Peninsula and help the other Australians there. The two scaling ladders they carried with them are lying out there in the scrub about half way to the enemy trenches and there are a number of tumbled little heaps of that dull, pea-soup colored Australian khaki, which is the hallmark of unrecorded heroism on every battlefield on this Peninsula.

"You can piece together a few simple deductions as to the details. There are no Victoria Crosses, there are no birthday honors, but I know just this, that for sheer self-sacrificing heroism there never was a deed of history that surpassed the charge which two Australian Light Horse Brigades made in the first light of Saturday, Aug. 7, in order to help their comrades in a critical moment of a great battle."

TURKS RENEW ATTACKS AGAINST CHRISTIANS

Bands of Irregulars Operating in Zone Just Ceded to Bulgaria.

London, Monday, Oct. 4.—A new series of Turkish outrages against Christians is reported to have taken place in the zone which Turkey has just ceded to Bulgaria, and which Turkish officials and troops are now evacuating. A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says:

"Bands of Turkish irregulars have been organized expressly to pillage Christian shops and habitations. All the women have been maltreated. Four Christian villages outside the ceded zone have been forcibly evacuated to make room for Turks who did not wish to remain under Bulgarian rule."

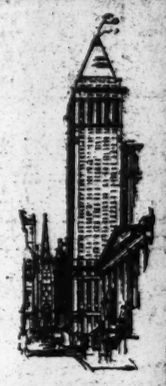
Condition on Sept. 25, 1915

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
$23,594,172.77

Deposits
$212,297,316.84

Total Resources
$242,249,238.36

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
New York



WHO'S coming with you for that new suit?

He will have one idea in line with yours, at least—manlikeness.

If he goes further and takes an interest in the make-up of it, we can satisfy him down to the last thread in the last buttonhole.

At Best's—chances are he knows, anyway.

Young Men's Single Breasted Suits—2 or 3 button, soft roll dressy models in black, blue, oxford gray—or blue or brown mixture Cheviots. 34 to 39 Chest. **25.00**

And, of course, everything else that a real boy wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Announce, beginning today and continuing throughout the week, the

Semi-Annual Demonstration of

MODART CORSETS
"THE IMPROVED FRONT LACED"

By Miss Bertha Strickler, designer and expert corsetiere for the Modart Company

Miss Strickler's coming is coincident with the arrival of our complete selection of Modart models, which are this season a trifle higher-busted and with a slight curve at the waist line. Hips are very straight, and perfect flat back. Materials are rich and trimmings dainty. Models for all occasions and for every type of figure.

Appointments with Miss Strickler can be arranged by phone or letter

Prices from $3.50 to $18.50

TELL OF HORRORS DONE IN ARMENIA

Continued from Page 1.

habitants of that place and its neighboring villages have been deported; also most of the Christians in Albustan, many from Hadjin, Sis, Kars Pazar, Hassan Beyli, and Deort Yol.

The numbers involved are approximately, to date, 26,500. Of these, about 5,000 have been sent to the Konieh region, 5,500 are in Aleppo and surrounding towns and villages, and the remainder are in Der Zor, Racca, and various places in Mesopotamia, even as far as the neighborhood of Bagdad.

The process is still going on, and there is no telling how far it may be carried. The orders already issued will bring the number in this region up to 32,000, and there have been as yet none exiled from Aintab, and very few from Marash and Oorfa.

The orders of commanders may have been reasonably humane; but the execution of them has been for the most part unnecessarily harsh, and in many cases accompanied by horrible brutality to women and children, to the sick and the aged. Whole villages were deported at an hour's notice, with no opportunity to prepare for the journey, not even, in some cases, to gather together the scattered members of the family, so that little children were left behind.

In Hadjin, well-to-do people, who had prepared food and bedding for the road, were obliged to leave it in the street, and afterward suffered greatly from hunger.

Women Driven Under the Lash.

In many cases the men were (those of military age were nearly all in the army) bound tightly together with ropes or chains. Women with little children in their arms, or in the last days of pregnancy, were driven along under the whip like cattle. Three different cases came under my knowledge where the woman was delivered on the road, and because her brutal driver hurried her along she died of hemorrhage. I also know of one case where the gendarme in charge was a humane man, and allowed the poor woman several hours rest, and then procured a wagon for her to ride in. Some women became so completely worn out and hopeless that they left their infants beside the road. Many women and girls have been outraged. At one place the commander of gendarmerie openly told the men to whom he consigned a large company that they were at liberty to do what they chose with the women and girls.

As to subsistence, there has been a great difference in different places. In some places the Government has fed them, in some places it has permitted the inhabitants to feed them. In some places it has neither fed them nor permitted others to do so. There has been much hunger, thirst and sickness, and some real starvation and death.

These people are being scattered in small units, three or four families in a place, among a population of different race and religion, and speaking a different language. I speak of them as being composed of families, but four-fifths of them are women and children, and what men there are are for the most part old or incompetent.

If a means is not found to aid them through the next few months, until they get established in their new surroundings, two-thirds or three-fourths of them will die of starvation and disease.

Prisoners' Feet Beaten to Pieces.

I was called to a house one day where I saw a sheet which originated from the prison and which was being sent to the wash. This sheet was covered with blood and running in long streams. I was also shown clothes which were drenched and exceedingly dirty. It was a puzzle to me what they could possibly have done to the prisoners, but I got to the bottom of the matter by the help of two very reliable persons who witnessed part of it themselves:

The prisoner is put in a room (similar to the times of the Romans) Gendarmes standing in twos at both sides and two at the end of the room administer, each in their turn, bastinadoes as long as they have enough force in them. At the time of the Romans 40 strokes were administered at the very most; in this place, however, 200, 300, 500, even 800 strokes are administered. The foot swells up, then bursts open, due to the numerous blows, and thus the blood spurts out. The prisoner is then carried back into prison, and brought to bed by the rest of the prisoners—this explains the bloody sheet. The prisoners who become unconscious after these blows are revived through the means of some cold water, which is thrown on their heads, and which accounts for the wet and dirty clothes.

A young man was beaten to death within the space of five minutes.

Apart from the bastinadoing other methods were employed, too, such as putting hot irons on the chest. A forger, who was suspected to have forged the shells of the bombs, was let free only after his toes were burned off with sulphur, (called Kerab.)

The German Consul of Aleppo estimates the number of deported to be 30,000. Five thousand people were deported to the unhealthy spot of Sultani, in the District of Konia. The Government gave in the first days some bread. When the bread was finished and they received none, the misery was heartrending.

In Chapter 9 the writer tells of another reign of terror, during which the terrible bastinador was again brought into use, with torture by fire added. He had heard instances of the burning out of the eyes of the poor victims. In another instance some old bombs found in a cemetery and planted there probably during the reign of Abdul Hamid were used as an excuse to torture and kill hundreds who were accused of having hidden them there for use against the Turks.

On June 26 the Armenian men of a certain town were ordered to leave the town. No exception was made; old and young, rich and poor, sick and well, all had to go. When seriously ill the victim was dragged from his bed into the streets. They were robbed of their shoes and clothing. They were thrown into prison and marched away in groups of thirty and more. Some groups were chained. A man in touch with the Turkish Government subsequently stated they had been killed.

Women of Sultan's Soldiers Deported.

Following the deportation of the men the women and children were ordered to be ready to leave. They were told to be ready to leave on a Wednesday. This is what happened:

On Tuesday, about 3:30 A. M., the ox carts appeared at the doors of the first district to be removed, and the people were ordered to depart at once. Some were dragged from their beds without even sufficient clothing. All the morning the ox carts creaked out of the town, laden with women and children, and here and there a man who had escaped the previous deportations. In many cases the husbands and brothers of these same women were away in the army, fighting for the Turkish Government.

The panic in the city was terrible. The people felt that the Government was determined to exterminate the Armenian race, and they were powerless to resist. The people were sure that the men were being killed and the women kidnapped. Many of the convicts in the prison had been released, and the mountains around —— were full of bands of outlaws. It was feared that the women and children were taken some distance from the city and left to the mercy of these men. However that may be, there are provable cases of the kidnapping of attractive young girls by the Turkish officials of ——. One Moslem reported that a gendarme had offered to sell him two girls for a medjidie, ($4.00.) The women believed that they were going to worse than death, and many carried poison in their pockets to use if necessary. Some carried picks and shovels to bury those they knew would die by the wayside.

During this reign of terror notice was given that escape was easy; that any one who accepted Islam would be allowed to remain safely at home. The offices of the lawyers who recorded applications were crowded with people petitioning to become Mohammedans. Many did it for the sake of their women and children, feeling that it would be a matter of only a few weeks before relief would come.

This deportation continued at intervals for about two weeks. It is estimated that out of about 12,000 Armenians in ——, only a few hundred were left. Even those who offered to accept Islam were sent away. At the time of writing no definite word has been heard from any of these groups.

Another chapter tells of the deportation of 12,000 Armenians, of all classes and ages, and that "the whole Mohammedan population knew these people were to be their prey from the beginning, and they were treated as criminals." The route of this unhappy band was marked by corpses.

Beat Child's Brains Out on Rock.

This is what happened in a village in which many Armenians once lived:

——, a village about two hours from ——, is inhabited by Gregorian and Catholic Armenians and Turks. A wealthy and influential Armenian, together with his two sons, according to a reliable witness, were placed one behind the other and shot through. Forty-five men and women were taken a short distance from the village into a valley. The women were first outraged by the officers of the gendarmerie, and then turned over to the gendarmes to dispose of. According to this witness a child was killed by beating its brains out on a rock. The men were all killed, and not a single person survived from this group of forty-five.

Here is, in part, the story of another unhappy Armenian town:

Daily the police are searching the houses of the Armenians for weapons, and not finding any, they are taking the best and most honorable men and imprisoning them; some of them they are exiling, and others they are torturing with red hot irons to make them reveal the supposedly concealed weapons.

The Gendarmerie Department seems to have full control of affairs and the Mutessarif upholds them. They are now holding about a hundred of the best citizens of the city in prison, and today the gendarmerie chief called the Armenian Bishop and told him that unless the Armenians deliver their arms and the revolutionists among them, that he has orders to exile the entire Armenian population of —— as they did the people of ——. We know how the latter were treated, for hundreds of them have been dragged through on their way to the desert whither they have been exiled. These poor exiles were mostly women, children and old men, and they were clubbed and beaten and lashed along as though they had been wild animals, and their women and girls were daily criminally outraged, both by their guards and the ruffians of every village through which they passed.

Woman Writes of Horrible Experience

Another document in the hands of the American Committee states that "the Young Turk Government pursues unceasingly, and every day with added violence, the war to the finish that it has declared against its Armenian subjects."

A letter from a woman in Turkey, of unquestioned integrity, reads, in part, as follows:

Our party left June 1, (old style,) fifteen gendarmes going with us. The party numbered 400 or 500 persons. We had got only two hours away from home when bands of villagers and brigands in large numbers, with rifles, guns, axes, &c., surrounded us on the road and robbed us of all we had. The gendarmes took my three horses and sold them to Turkish mouhadjirs, pocketing the money. They took my money and that from my daughter's neck, also all our food. After this they separated the men, one by one, and shot them all within six or seven days—every male above 15 years old. By my side were killed two priests, one of them over 90 years of age.

These bandsmen took all the good-looking women and carried them off on their horses. Very many women and girls were thus carried off to the mountains, among them my sister, whose one-year-old baby they threw away; a Turk picked it up and carried it off, I know not where. My mother walked till she could walk no further, and dropped by the roadside on a mountain top. We found on the road many of those who had been in previous sections carried from ——; some women were among the killed, with their husbands and sons.

We also came across some old people and little infants still alive, but in a pitiful condition, having shouted their voices away. We were not allowed to sleep at night in the villages, but lay down outside. Under cover of the night indescribable deeds were committed by the gendarmes, bandsmen, and villagers. Many of us died from hunger and strokes of apoplexy. Others were left by the roadside, too feeble to go on.

One morning we saw fifty to sixty wagons with about thirty Turkish widows, whose husbands had been killed in the war; and they were going to Constantinople. One of these women made a sign to one of the gendarmes to kill a certain Armenian whom she pointed out. The gendarmes asked her if she did not wish to kill him herself, at which she said, "Why not?" and, drawing a revolver from her pocket shot and killed him.

Each one of these Turkish hanums had five or six Armenian girls of 10 or under with her. Boys the Turks never wished to take; they killed all, of whatever age. These women wanted to take my daughter, too, but she would not be separated from me. Finally we were both taken into their wagons on our promising to become Moslems. As soon as we entered the araba they began to teach us how to be Moslems, and changed our names, calling me —— and her ——.

The worst and most unimaginable horrors were reserved for us at the banks of the Euphrates and in the Erzingian plain. The mutilated bodies of women, girls, and little children made everybody shudder. The bandsmen were doing all sorts of awful deeds to the women and girls that were with us, whose cries went up to heaven. At the Euphrates the bandsmen and gendarmes threw into the river all the remaining children under 15 years old. Those that could swim were shot down as they struggled in the water.

After seven days we reached —— Not an Armenian was left alive there. The Turkish women took my daughter and me to the bath, and there showed us many other women and girls that had accepted Islam.

Moslem Criminals Released for Pillage.

Excerpts from various statements included in the report given out yesterday follow:

Aug. 2 about 800 middle-aged and old women, and children under the age of 10 years, arrived afoot from Diarbekr, after forty-five days en route, and in the most pitiable condition imaginable. They report the taking of all the young women and girls by the Kurds, the pillaging even of the last bit of money and other belongings, of starvation, of privation, and hardship of every description.

All over the country leading Armenians have been shot or hanged. Leading merchants have been beggared and exiled.

Thirty thousand Mohammedan criminals have been released from jail and formed into bands under strict military discipline. One of the duties of these bands is to pillage villages and to rob and assassinate exiles.

The Greek and Armenian patriarchs have been refused audiences with the Ministers of the Turkish Government. Foreign Ambassadors, among them the United States Ambassador, have been rebuffed and told that what the Imperial Government wishes to do with its subjects is none of their business.

Turkish Ministers and other officials have repeatedly avowed the intention to smash the Christian nationalities and thus forever put an end to the Armenian question.

The important American religious and educational institutions in this region are losing their professors, teachers, helpers, and students, and even the orphanages are to be emptied of the hundreds of children therein, which ruins the fruits of fifty years of untiring effort in this field. The Government officials in a mocking way ask what the Americans are going to do with these establishments now that the Armenians, being done away with.

The situation is becoming more critical daily, as there is no telling where this thing will end. The Germans are being blamed on every hand, for if they have not directely ordered this wholesale slaughter, (for it is nothing less than the extermination of the Armenian race,) they at least condone it.

The story of a visit to one of the desert camps to which the Armenians have been exiled is given near the close of the report. It tells of famished old men, women, and children, reduced to the very lowest state of misery by their persecutors. There are only a few men in the camp, the report reads, "as most of them have been killed on the road." Likewise many women and little children had been murdered.

"The condition of these people," says the report, "indicates clearly the fate of those who have left and are about to leave here. The system that is being followed seems to be to have bands of Kurds awaiting them on the road to kill the men especially, and incidentally some of the others. The entire movement seems to be the most thoroughly organized and effective massacre this country has ever known."

Turks Foil Missionaries' Efforts.

The American missionaries began considering plans to aid the women and children who would be left here with no means of support. It was thought that perhaps an orphanage could be opened to care for some of the children, and especially those who had been born in America and then brought here by their parents, and also those who belonged to parents who had been connected in some way with the American mission and schools. There would be plenty of opportunity, though there might not be sufficient means, to care for children who reached here with the exiles from other vilayets and whose parents had died on the way. I went to see the Vali about this matter yesterday and was met with a flat refusal. He said we could aid these people if we wished to do so, but the Government was establishing orphanages for the children and we could not undertake any work of that nature. An hour after I left the Vali the announcement was made that all the Armenians remaining here, including women and children, must leave on July 13.

"In response to the urgent appeal of Ambassador Morgenthau," the report concludes, "the Committee on Armenian Atrocities, in co-operation with the Committee of Mercy, has decided to make a wide appeal for funds.

"Several gentlemen have already pledged large contributions, but the need is very great, and it is expected that a good number of smaller gifts will be received.

"The crimes now being perpetrated upon the Armenian people surpass in their horror and cruelty anything that history has recorded during the past thousand years. The educated and the ignorant, the rich and the poor, are all being subjected to every form of barbarity and outrage. It is understood, however, that very many Turks are opposed to this policy of persecution.

"It is hoped that prompt action will make it possible to save the great many lives, and repatriate some at least of those who have been driven from their homes.

"Funds will be forwarded to the Ambassador as fast as received. Donations should be sent to the Treasurer, Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York."

AEOLIAN HALL

"A Business Community with Distinction"

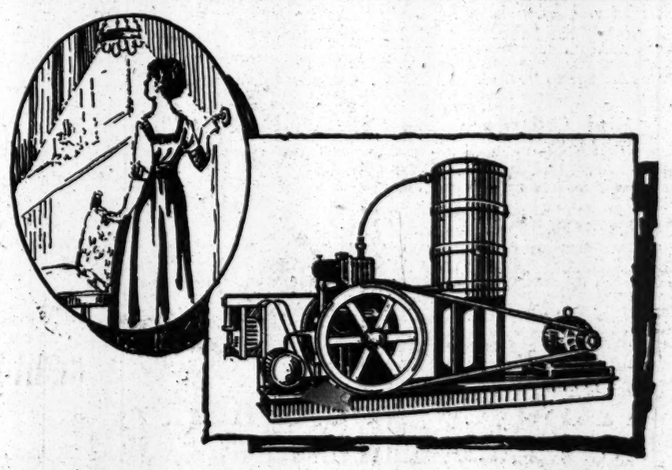
Aeolian Hall as a business address carries a distinct prestige. It is the home of many leaders in the commercial and professional fields. And through extensive advertising it is known to the cultured classes around the world.

ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for Aeolian Hall
Telephone Bryant 897

LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea and Its Treatment by the Quartzlamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Moller. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub. $1.50 (Postpaid.) 87 Illustrations.

ON DISCOVERING LOSS. Immediately on ascertaining a loss telephone 1000 Bryant and a small advertisement in the following day's New York Times may bring back the lost property. —Advt.

Electric Light for Your Country Home, Garage, Greenhouse, etc., etc.



Self-starting

Self-stopping

So quick

So clean

To Those Who Want Electric Light in Their Homes And To Those Who Are Paying Too Much For It Now.

We have secured the American rights of the famous Bruston Unit System of England for light and power.

An absolutely automatic plant by which you generate your current in your own home at a cost of less than one-third the charges of public lighting corporations. Outfits of 50 lights and up.

Labor and care almost entirely eliminated. Does not require an engineer or even experienced attendant.

One thousand plants in successful operation for three years furnishing light and power for the modest fishing camp up to the complete lighting of a small town.

The Bruston System is making the isolated electric light and power plant popular, and is filling a long-felt demand.

Send for cata'ogue, or call at our office and see a plant in actual demonstration.

Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting & Power Co., Inc.

126 Liberty St., New York City.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

Meeting Young Men's Ideas

This establishment is daily equipping the college man from head to foot with apparel which is entirely correct.

De Pinna clothes present the conservative smartness that is in accordance with his code.

They embody the spirit of fashionable young manhood, which is apt to be exaggerated in young men's clothes.

The preparatory school boy, the youth, and the young fellow in between, are all understood and provided for by the De Pinna tailors.

Suits and Overcoats for Young Men

Made of imported materials, selected because of their appropriateness, and cut on the English young men's lines.

Models identical with those being turned out by the De Pinna custom department.

Sizes, 33 to 40; prices, $22 to $40.

English Norfolk Suits, specially adapted to college wear; of homespuns, tweeds and heather mixtures; from $18 up.

Slip-ons and topcoats for college and preparatory school men—exclusive fabrics; latest English models.

College hats, caps, sweaters, raincoats and shoes.

'Twixt Boyhood and Youth

First-long-trouser suits, in plain colors and mixtures selected for this type of suit—lending themselves to the trim, inconspicuous effects desired—$18 to $30.

These suits are usually very difficult to find. They are the subject of particular study and care by De Pinna designers.

Norfolk Suits and Overcoats for the Younger Boys

The youthful manliness which attaches to De Pinna clothes for young men is the thing that gives character to these suits and coats for boys of seven to fifteen.

The well-known De Pinna special Norfolk knickerbocker suit at $8.75 is shown in wider selection than in former years.

Only serviceable, smart, appropriate materials, intended for vigorous daily wear.

Other Norfolk suits up to $18.

Fall and Winter overcoats for boys of every age, for school wear or dress—all the foreign models.

Young Men's Haberdashery

The De Pinna haberdashery store, maintained for young men and boys exclusively, is the only shop of its kind in the country.

Underwear, shirts, neckwear, bathrobes, dressing gowns—everything in furnishings that a boy or young man going away to school needs to complete his outfit.

De Pinna representatives visit the principal college towns and keep in intimate touch with the college situation.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

TAXPAYERS UNITE TO FIGHT INCREASE

Association Will Organize for Reduction of Personal Assessment Levy.

BLUFF BY CITY SUSPECTED

Some See Ruse in the Tentative List, Which May Provoke a Legal Contest.

LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY TODAY

Mayor and Other Officials Will Be Called On to Explain at a Series of Hearings.

Steps were taken yesterday by representatives of several corporations and by individuals to make an organized fight against the increase in the personal tax assessment list for 1916, which was jumped to $3,704,305,965. They purpose to organize and incorporate the Personal Tax Association of New York and to obtain as members as many as possible. Former Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson has been asked to serve as counsel for the proposed organization.

The joint legislative Committee on taxation, of which State Senator Ogden L. Mills is Chairman, will investigate the increased assessment at a series of meetings which will be given at 11 o'clock this morning in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building. Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, members of the Tax Board, and other officials will be called, and the persons affected by the jump also will get a chance to testify. Mr. Mills admitted yesterday that he had been startled by the heavy increase in the tentative list.

The joint committee will attempt to ascertain on just what basis the increases were made, as up to the present this has not been explained satisfactorily. Senator Mills said he did not believe the sudden boost in values would serve any good purpose in the end or provide a solution for the tax problem.

Tax Hearings All Week.

The members of the joint legislative committee are Senators Mills, Boylan, and Sanders, and Assemblymen Thorne, Marchold, Everett, Gillen, and Donohue. The hearings will be continued throughout the week.

The prediction was made that the organization of taxpayers would soon include a majority of those who have grievances. A list of members probably will be given out within a day or two, along with a call for a meeting to arrange for the campaign. The organization will seek to work with the assessors to procure what it considers a fair basis of assessment on personal property.

One of those interested in the movement said yesterday that the tentative tax list which has been made public was impossible, if not a bit ridiculous. Others looked upon the list as a sort of bluff on the part of the municipality to get the corporations and individuals affected to consent to higher valuations.

George Henry Payne of Oakman & Payne, architects at 345 Fifth Avenue, gave out a short statement at the Vanderbilt Hotel about the proposed organization. He would not make public a list of persons or corporations who had joined in the movement.

"I have been in communication with a number of prominent citizens," he said, "who as individuals or officials of corporations deem themselves aggrieved by the arbitrary rise of the personal tax assessments. An organized effort will be made to present the hundreds of cases of excessive assessment fully to the Board of Assessors for a reduction. There is much mystery in the method of assessment adopted by the board, and it may be questioned whether the assessments are based upon that 'diligent inquiry' required by law."

Legal Action Possible.

A study of the law will be made to determine what, if any, action the association may be able to take to restrain the city from carrying out the collection of taxes on the assessments as published, if it is found that co-operation does not result in radical reductions.

Alfred E. Marling, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, which was appointed on April 10, 1914, by Mayor Mitchel, announced last night that it would hold hearings in November on the question of relieving buildings from taxation. The committee has made a detailed study of the tax problem, and to obtain light on the actual workings of the system of relieving improvements from taxation has employed Dr. Robert Murray Haig, instructor in economics at Columbia University, to visit cities in Western Canada and the United States. Dr. Haig has prepared a report, which will be made public on Oct. 11.

Much time has also been devoted by the committee to the subject of new sources of revenue, and definite recommendations may be made before Jan. 1. The committee has obtained a report also on excess condemnation, prepared by Herbert S. Swan of the National Municipal League.

RUSH TO REGISTER BONDS.

State's Revenues Increased $114,676 One Day Last Week.

The rush to the State Controller's office in the Woolworth Building to pay the secured debt tax which exempts bonds and mortgages from further taxation for a period of five years has been unprecedented. The haste of the bondholders to have their securities registered was due to the prediction of an advance in the personal tax assessment. By payment of the secured debt tax the bonds are exempted from this taxation.

The amount of stamps sold last month was 665,482. The biggest day's business was on Sept. 28, when the receipts were $114,676. When the secured debt tax law was amended this year it was expected that the revenues would increase, but the State Controller did not anticipate such a rush. The old law provided for a tax of one-half of 1 per cent., which would exempt bonds from further taxation during the life of the holder. The present law makes bonds exempt for five years, if registered before Oct. 31, by the payment of $7.50 on every $1,000 bond.

UNION MINERS ATTACK ROCKEFELLER PLAN

Committee in Denver Declares It Insures Domination of Situation by Company.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 3.—A committee of the United Mine Workers of America, composed of Robert H. Hartin, Percy Tetlow and J. F. Moran, has issued a statement which practically rejects the plan for industrial peace just proposed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The statement in part says:

"The proclamation fails to provide for meetings or conventions of the miners, except locally, and by so doing insures company domination of its workings. All meetings, except local mine meetings, are to be joint meetings, where the company will have equal representation, thus eliminating the danger of the collective action that might result if the men from several mines met together free from company influence.

"The document arbitrarily fixes living and working conditions until Jan. 1, 1918, with a proviso that any increase in wages granted in competitive districts where the company does not conduct operations, a proportional increase shall be made; no doubt with the end in view of safeguarding the competitive advantage the company now has over the Wyoming and other adjacent fields where the union scale is much higher than in Colorado."

GERMANY RESTRICTS ACTS OF SOCIALISTS

Liebknecht's Followers Prevented from Speaking at Meetings in Several Cities.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—That there is more trouble between the German authorities and the so-called Liebknecht group of Socialists is reported by the Morning Post's Amsterdam correspondent.

The military officials, the correspondent says, have forbidden the followers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht to issue any pamphlets or to speak at either public or private meetings in Essen, Düsseldorf and several other towns. The prohibition will be rescinded, the correspondent adds, if the group apologizes for a recent communication in which it was stated that the followers of Liebknecht were no longer in accord with the regular Socialist Party's declaration of Aug. 4, 1914, agreeing to work with the Government during the period of the war.

MRS. KELLY HINTS AT ACTION

Insists She Will Prevent Her Daughter from Marrying.

While Mrs. Edward Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street was as emphatic as ever last night in her assertions that she would prevent the marriage of her daughter, Miss Eugenia Kelly, to Al Davis, she did not have any very definite plan of procedure to offer. She told a TIMES reporter that she did not know where her daughter was, but expressed no surprise when she was told that the young woman had spent most of the day on Long Island, presumably with Davis.

"I don't know," said Mrs. Kelly. "Eugenia went out early this morning, and I haven't seen her since. I asked her where she was going, and she didn't answer. She doesn't talk to me very much, although she does live here. I'm not spending any good money to have detectives follow her, either. But, believe me, I am still her guardian, and she is going to realize that."

Mrs. Kelly said that she might apply to a Magistrate in the Yorkville Court soon to restrain her daughter.

"I can't tell you about that now," she said. "I never said that I would seek the aid of the courts tomorrow. I might, you know, but I'm not saying that I will. In a little while you may know a lot of things you don't know now."

Mrs. Kelly took occasion to deny that she had introduced her daughter to Broadway, as the girl had alleged, or that she was responsible for the acquaintance with Davis.

CORRECTION BY MR. TESLA.

Of Wireless Apparatus He Meant to Say "Ineffective," Not "Inefficient."

THE TIMES received last night from Nikola Tesla a letter saying the inventor wished to correct a statement in his forecast of the possibilities of wireless, published in THE TIMES of yesterday morning, when he was quoted as saying that the apparatus used by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to talk from Arlington to Hawaii was "inefficient." The inventor wrote that he wished to say that the apparatus was "ineffective."

"Although I can guess the character of the apparatus which was employed in projecting the human voice through 4,600 miles of space," Mr. Tesla wrote, "I am unable to judge of its efficiency, but from the technical particulars available I know that the plants are ineffective, inasmuch as they would have furnished currents of much greater volume and tension had they been differently designed. Incidentally, they would then have been immune against static disturbances, unfailing in their operation and adapted to secure secrecy of messages.

"In calling attention to this fact I have meant to give testimony to the excellence of the means of control and magnification resorted to by the experimentors. Had the same devices been used in connection with plants designed for maximum effect the results would have been such as to cause a most profound sensation and to stir great commercial interests all the world over, perhaps to the point of powerfully effecting and hastening the finish of the awful struggle in which nations of the earth are now engaged."

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Andrew Alexander

548 Fifth Avenue, at 45TH Street

SHOES

The fashions in women's footwear were never so varied as this year and a really comprehensive showing with full sizes in all styles requires a huge stock such as few stores maintain. Our 58th Fall season finds us adequately prepared with the store a veritable treasure trove of new things. The smartest models are usually shown here first, many of them being originated by us. Early selections are advisable, as the most attractive lines are soonest depleted.

CONTRACT FOR LOAN READY TO BE SIGNED

Except for a Few Minor Details, Allies' Commissioners Have Completed Their Work.

PLAN TO HELP EXCHANGE

P. Farquhar Would Have United States Take Over Europe's South American Investments.

The contract for the $500,000,000 credit loan to Great Britain and France probably will be signed today or tomorrow by the members of the Anglo-French Commission and J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents in the United States of England and France. Lord Reading is expected to sign for Great Britain, and Ernest Mallet probably will sign for the French Government.

This is one of only a few remaining duties which hold the members of the commission here. Others are giving their approval to the prospectus explaining the bonds, which is to be issued this week, and the straightening out of minor details pertaining to the loan. With the formal signing of the contract preparations will be made to close the underwriters' books, which probably will be done on Tuesday. The Commissioners expect to sail for home in about ten days or two weeks.

Members of the commission, who spent yesterday at the country homes of their friends, as has been their custom at the end of each week, returned to the city last night.

Every mail is bringing to the syndicate applications from investors, and the two days' mail which will be received this morning is expected to add heavily to the oversubscription. The lists will not be closed, however, it was said yesterday, until the last possible moment, so that opportunity may be given to the investors in the South and West to get their applications in.

After the list has closed there are some formalities to be carried out, but they are not expected to delay the public offering of the loan more than a day or two. The foreign commissioners have plenary powers, but it will be necessary for them to await formal action by Parliament and the Chamber of Deputies. They have been in constant touch with their Governments throughout the negotiations.

Bankers predicted a big commercial era for this country as a result of the loan. "We have always been a debtor nation," one of them said yesterday, "although we should be a creditor nation to extend our foreign trade. Germany and Great Britain have increased their commerce with South America and China by loaning money there, and we should profit likewise."

SEES WAY TO HELP EXCHANGE.

Farquhar Wants Us to Take Over Europe's Pan-American Holdings.

In the October number of The South American, out today, Percival Farquhar, the American capitalist who is at the head of the Brazil Railway Company, the whole system covering 5,000 miles of territory, and who has many other investments in various South American countries, advocates the taking over of Europe's South American investments by the United States as the best possible solution to the present problem of exchange.

The Brazil Railway is an American enterprise, the company having been chartered in Maine. It is the one great South American railroad financed and controlled by American capitalists.

The resale of American securities held in Europe, and even the sale of European Government bonds, has been insufficient to equalize exchange rates. The situation must be met or our export sales will be heavily curtailed, and this neither suits the United States nor Europe, Mr. Farquhar argues.

He estimates that England alone owns something like $3,000,000,000 (American gold) of South American properties. The fact accounts for the dominance heretofore enjoyed by Great Britain in the immense trade of Latin America. As to the relative figures, those of Argentina perhaps are the most striking. The latest available normal figures are for the first six months of 1914. For that period the trade of England with Argentina amounted to $116,639,732. This was approximately one-third of the whole trade of Argentina. The United States trade totaled only $44,574,228, or approximately one-tenth of Argentina's total trade.

This investment of $3,000,000,000 of British money in South America gives to England, Mr. Farquhar says, large potentialities of payment and to us great opportunity of acquiring some of the best South American railways on terms according with the present situation and earnings, the lowest likely to be seen for years to come. The fact that these properties, he says, are owned by the European public, while it is the Governments which must pay us for supplies, makes no difference, as the latter can buy the American exchange created by such sales.

Mr. Farquhar holds the United States will be saved all the usual experiments in entering a new field of investment, such as risk of construction estimates, delays, development and realization of earnings, &c. The problems of new countries are more familiar to us than to those of Europe, and through experience gained in our own development our entry into this field should have a beneficial influence, recognized by South American Governments, which are in consequence sympathetically disposed. On our side, financial objections to acquisition of these foreign-owned properties are removed by the fact that they would only be carried out within the requirements of payments due to us by Europe and in order to meet them so that no money would leave the United States. The article says it must be made clear to the public that in any case it will have to take some sort of foreign security if our sales to Europe are to be kept up and that there is no safer nor more advantageous form, from an American standpoint, than those of good companies in the neighboring republics, and that nothing would do so much to cement permanent intimacy.

LONDON PRESS ON LOAN.

The Times Says Bonds Will Sell Here for Reasons of Personal Sympathy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 4.—The Times says on the success of the American loan: "The unconcealed chagrin in Germany at the conclusion of the agreement is really a better measure of what it means than any purely financial criticism here of the terms on which the loan is being effected. It may not be thought politic to emphasize the fact that the loan will be subscribed because of the widespread American sympathy for the British cause, but it would certainly not be subscribed merely because of the terms offered. In countless American households the $100 bonds will be taken as a tangible sign of active personal interest in the fortunes of individual English, Scottish, Irish or Welsh soldiers belonging to families connected nearly or even remotely with those of the investors."

The Daily Mail says:

"The prompt, complete success of the great Anglo-French loan project in New York and Chicago fills Germans with disappointment. To the last they pinned hopes on the ability of their 'American organization,' diplomatic and hyphenated, to wreck this latest product of proudly sentiment in the United States.

"The Tageblatt, the chief organ of the Berlin financial community in lament, smacking strongly of sour grapes, considers Wilson's sanction of the transaction a breach of neutrality in keeping with his refusal to obey Germany's demand for the embargo on shipments of American munitions. The Tageblatt says: 'It would undoubtedly have been more desirable from our standpoint if Americans had not taken over this loan. At any rate, it may well fill us with pride that we can finance all our necessities in our own country while England and France become debtors to the United States. They had to accept conditions far more unfavorable than the last domestic loan.'"

LOAN DELIGHTS PARIS.

A Success for Allied Governments, French Journal Asserts.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—In a review of the financial situation the Journal des Debats says:

"The terms of the Anglo-French loan in America are clearly very advantageous to the subscribers, but the allied Governments properly attach greater importance to the loan itself and its size than to details or terms. The truth is that under existing circumstances the floating of this loan ought to be recognized as a great financial success for France and England.

"The rapidity of the negotiations shows the friendly feeling the United States has for us and the confidence of American financiers in French credit. It should be remembered this loan is without precedent and that this is the first time in the United States that an appeal has been made to the public to purchase the securities of a foreign State. There is added reason for French felicitation when we recall the pitiable result of Germany's effort to procure money in America."

The Journal des Debats says the loan will have little effect on French internal finances, as the amount will be used in settling trade balances due the United States. Neither should the loan be expected to stop entirely the shipment of French gold, as the call for gold probably will continue. The Bank of France, it is asserted, is ready to meet all demands, as its stock of gold recently has been augmented by public subscriptions amounting to 800,000,000 francs, ($160,000,000.)

Hungary Pays High Interest.

BERLIN, Oct. 3, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The forthcoming Hungarian war loan, according to the Overseas News Agency, will bear 6 per cent. interest, and will be issued at 97½. It will be redeemable in 1921.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:30. Register today!

THE HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Timely Topics

The mercantile and industrial as well as the financial interests of this country are in enjoyment of unusual and important experiences, such as sometimes make a man and often mark the growth of a nation, politically as well as commercially.

We are shouldered with burdens and responsibilities new to us that require not only material and physical strength, which we have, but also moral strength and mental breadth. We are bankers and department store for the world at this time. We have reached man's estate, commercially, financially and industrially, and it behooves us to bear ourselves like men. We must put aside childish fears, traditions and prejudices. We have always been seeking the prestige and power that have come to us, and now that we have them let us demonstrate that we know how to use them. Let us look ahead and be prepared in every way to retain the distinguished position we have gained.

The Harriman National Bank believes that this attitude will meet with the approbation of all thoughtful men and women. It is assumed by the bank in a liberal spirit of willingness to fully share in the responsibilities, and, as a public institution, to extend its aid and friendly advice whenever and wherever it consistently can.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

Carstairs Rye

EST. 1788

John Fitch Patented His Steamboat Three Years After Carstairs Rye Was Established

The superiority of Carstairs Rye looms large alongside of "later arrivals," in times past and present.

In the non-refillable bottle—"A Good Bottle to Keep Good Whiskey Good."

B. Altman & Co.

Special Sales arranged to commence to-day (Monday) will consist of

2,000 Yards of Imported All-Silk Black Chiffon Velvet

40 inches wide . at $3.75 per yard

And 15,000 Yards of Choice Black Dress Satin

36 to 54 inches wide,

at 85c., $1.20, 1.35, 1.60, 1.90 & 2.75 per yard

All of these are considerably lower than the regular selling prices.

Mail and telephone orders will receive prompt attention.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-568 AND 558 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Emphasize their Superb Showing of Winter Fashions in

TAILLEUR & DEMI-TAILLEUR SUITS
DAY-TIME & EVENING GOWNS
COATS - WRAPS - MANTEAUX
MILLINERY - AND - PARIS FURS

The most complete presentation of highest Character Apparel offered by any Specialty House in America

B

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Trimmed Millinery

Charming types of the new vogue are here in original models from the leading modistes of Paris.

Specially featured this season

COPIES OF PARIS MODEL HATS
ALSO MANY ORIGINAL CREATIONS

At the low price of

$15.00

In this collection are the smartest modes of the season, trimmed in the popular materials sanctioned by fashion.

MILLINERY SALON THIRD FLOOR

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH KINDERGARTEN, 16 West 90th.—Reopen Monday, Oct. 4; Froebel methods; combining French. Telephone 9793 Riverside.

WANTED—Children from 4 to 16 years old in select boarding school, 657 Madison St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bushwick 7662.

CHILDREN from 4 to 16 wanted in refined boarding school, 657 Madison St., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC! Send for free pass to opening meeting, October 22d, at Public Speaking Club of America, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

CLASSES in stenography, at cost, under teachers of known excellence; write, call or phone. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.; Columbus 7200.

Miss Bangs & Miss Whiton's School for Girls, Riverdale Ave. & 252d St., N. Y. City.

INSTRUCTION.

IN TWO YEARS

not by Cramming, but by CONCENTRATION, a boy of 12 passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic	U. S. History
Geography	Writing
Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

and a boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents' counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	85%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	85%
Adv. Algebra	64%	Caesar	85%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	French, 3d year	70%
		Chemistry	85%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

NAMES ON REQUEST.

Individual Instruction, by the hour, or by the term. Two hours' outing each day for boys under 12 years. Boarding and Day pupils.

The Groff-Clark School
259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

BERKELEY SCHOOL
58TH YEAR
"Primary to College"
Prepares Boys Thoroughly for All Colleges and Technical Schools.

Small classes and individual instruction. Afternoon study hour, outdoor exercise, and recreation trips under supervision of experienced teachers. Excellent library and complete laboratory. Manual training. All athletics under experienced college coach. No home study for the younger boys. School accessible by Subway, Surface and Elevated Roads. Fifth Avenue Buses pass the door. Corner building; every room light. Overlooking Riverside Park and the Hudson River. More than 700 graduates have gone to college or into business.

Illustrated Catalogue Upon Application.

72D ST. AND WEST END AVE.
"The Choicest Section of the West Side."

Your Boy
may have all the advantages of the distant boarding school, and yet be within the guiding influence of your home.
High, open country, golf, tennis, baseball, athletic field, covered outdoor gymnasium.
Scholarly, intimate teaching.
Boarding and day pupils.
Telephone for appointment to see the school today.
Riverdale Country School
Frank S. Hackett, Headmaster.
West 253d St. Opposite Van Cortlandt Park.
Riverdale-on-Hudson 'Phone 123 Kingsbridge.

BERLITZ SCHOOL
All Languages. Superior native teachers. Terms Reasonable. Send for Catalogue.
The Best Method. Day & Evening Sessions. Classes and Private. Free trial lesson.
28-30 West 34th Street.
Harlem Branch, 243 Lenox Av., nr 127th St.
Brooklyn " 218-220 Livingston St.
Philadelphia: 10th & Chestnut St. (Riker Bldg.)
Washington: 813 14th St., N. W.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
Berlitz School lessons are not lectures, but conversations entirely in the foreign language between teachers and students.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
Boys' School & Office, 241 West 75th Street. Girls' School, 239 West 75th Street. Phone Col. 8804.
Founded 1906. Positively only one at a time with a teacher enables brilliant, handicapped, and average to do at least 2 years' work in one. All advantages, and more, of class schools, but none of the disadvantages. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision. "A School With an Atmosphere of Work."

Eastman-Gaines
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial Typewriting, Civil Service & Stenotype Departments.
Day and Evening Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
123d St. & Lenox Ave.

The Barnard School of HOUSEHOLD ARTS Tel. 9069 Schuyler.
Household Accounts: Discussion of Values. Apportionment of Income. Comparative Study of monthly budgets. Bank Accounts. Practical courses in Cooking, Dressmaking, Decorative Arts. Conversational French, English, including Dramatic Art. Millinery. Part time courses.
226 West 79th St.
Catalog.

Tutoring
Miss Carrie A. Richardson
Prepares for Horace Mann, Ethical Culture, and all Elementary and High Schools at Pupil's Own Home.
Address 31 WEST 82ND ST., N. Y.

IF YOU WISH TO ENTER upon a professional career which is uncrowded—where the competent and industrious reap a large return from their labors, send for our catalog.
SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY
(Registered by the Regents.)
217 West 125th St., New York City.

KOHUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
NOW OPEN. 8TH YEAR.
VACANCIES FOR DAY PUPILS ONLY.
For Particulars Address Principal,
HARRY J. KUGEL,
Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Telephone 367 Kingsbridge.

CUTLER SCHOOL
Reopens Sept 28th—Primary Oct 4th
Gymnasium—Field Sports—Outing Class
No. 49 & 51 East 61st St.

New York Preparatory SCHOOL 14th Year
16 WEST 43D ST., NEW YORK.
Cor. Franklin and Jefferson Aves., BROOKLYN.
REGENTS and COLLEGE
Send for Catalog & "Success in Regents' Exams."

STOP STAMMERING
If you do not know how, come to me and I will teach you.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE,
Teacher of Oratory. Specialist in all matters pertaining to the speaking voice; author of "The Power of Speech." "How to Master the Spoken Word." 149 West 35th St.

TRINITY SCHOOL
139-147 WEST 91st ST., NEW YORK.
Founded 1709.
Primary, Grammar and High Schools.
Prepares for all Colleges.
207th Year Begins September 27th.

GARDNER SCHOOL
607 FIFTH AVENUE
Boarding and Day School for Girls (58th year).
BEGINS OCT. 5TH.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Boarding and Day Department.
63 EAST 77TH STREET.
Elective and Advanced Courses.
REOPENS OCTOBER 7TH.
Until October 4th Telephone 1813 Lenox for Appointments.

Kelvin
231 WEST 76TH STREET.
Telephone, Columbus—3394.
Boys Over 14. 12th Year.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL
879 WEST END AVE. (COR. 108D ST.)
For Girls, Kindergarten, Elementary, High School. Catalogue. Telephone Riverside 940.
Boys taken through fourth grade.

PRATT SCHOOL—63 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Catalog free.

KYLE SCHOOL FOR BOYS
FROM 8 TO 18.
Irvington-on-Hudson, 22 Miles from N. Y.
Kindergarten Training School
New York University
Washington Square.
Miss Harriette Melissa Mills, Principal.
Boarding and day school, children 4 to 10; private tutoring backward children; music, languages. 857 Madison Pl., Brooklyn.

THE COST

The cost of a building operation is not to be computed in figures alone.

A low figure for a building does not mean anything at all, if the work is delayed three months in the building.

What the Owner of a building operation really wants is the right price, the quickest possible delivery, and absolute specification quality, and that is the combination that he can get from us.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

HEART OF THE SUNSET
By
REX BEACH.

Rex Beach's foot is on his native heath again in his new novel of the Mexican border. Real incidents of before and after the landing at Vera Cruz are transmuted by Rex Beach into colorful romance. And, as in his other books, neither danger nor death can banish the genuine Beach humor.

$1.35 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS

BLOOMINGDALES

Those Blankets

SUPPOSING you *did* forget in springtime to have those blankets or curtains cleaned—

There isn't a little bit of need to be impatient with yourself for your forgetfulness.

The Department of Dyeing and Cleaning is here for precisely such emergencies.

Let us call for those blankets or curtains, and see how quickly and how well we can do them.

Prices are exceptionally low.

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

Is a tooth preparation of unquestioned merit. The best buy in a practical safeguard for the teeth. Keeps the teeth clean, white and beautiful. Burrill's Tooth Powder is widely known for its exceptional purity, fineness and flavor. Burrill's is recommended by Prof. Lewis B. Allyn of Westfield. An absolute guarantee of merit.

Insist that you get BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER (Or Paste)

25c. in powder or paste form, at all good drug and department stores.

New England Laboratory Co.
LYNN, MASS.

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Edith Wharton's account of her remarkable experiences with the French army, "In Lorraine and the Vosges," is in the October Scribner

In the front line of trenches, in bombarded towns.

All Newsstands

LIGHT MAKES MUSIC IN DE FOREST LAMP

Inventor Promises Composers Medium for Producing Harmonies Undreamed Of.

USES INCANDESCENT BULBS

Announces Discovery of the Long-Sought Secret of Transmuting Electrical Rays.

Has the riddle of the Memnon been solved? Tradition has it that 3,000 years ago one of the giant statues on the plains of Egypt emitted weirdly beautiful notes when struck by the first rays of the rising sun.

Dr. Lee de Forest announced yesterday that he had made electric lights play for him music surpassing far the best efforts of the best orchestra. "The music of the lamps" he called it, this music of light rays, the secret of which lay for so long wrapped among the many other secrets of the banks of the Nile.

It is but a detail of the possibilities of Dr. de Forest's invention that the master musician may sit in his studio in modern New York and play by wireless "the music of the lamps" into the ear of the Sphinx, recalling the tunes of the long ago. For all that is necessary, he says, is to transmit the electric current to the lamps which give out the music.

"Now that the attention of the public has been drawn to the astonishing use of the incandescent lamp, not only as a receiver in transcontinental wireless telephony, but as a generator of power necessary to transmit the voice in the first place, it may be interesting to know that this incandescent lamp, or audion, has another entirely different field of utility—that of producing sound or music. Music from light—that, in a word, is the latest magic of the lamp," said Dr. de Forest last night.

From Light to Sound.

"We have at last reached the point of changing light rays directly into sound rays; that which has hitherto been only for the pleasure of the eye can now be made a pleasure also to the ear.

"In my laboratory there are a number of small spherical incandescent bulbs from which I am able to obtain a succession of musical notes, clear and sweet, of surprising volume, the pitch and timbre of which can be varied almost at will to imitate any musical tone of any orchestra. The infinite variety of tones and the consequent infinite combination of notes will enable musicians to reach a height of musical perfection never attainable with any instrument now used. Here, then, in my laboratory we have for the first time the music of the lamps.

"While working on my experiments in developing the audion as a wireless telephone detector and incidentally as an amplifier to be used on long-distance telephone wire lines, I made the discovery that when the circuits of the audion were connected in a certain way, a clear musical note was heard in a telephone receiver connected with one of these circuits. The quality of the tone was very beautiful and I found, after a little experimenting, that I could change this quality into a great variety of sounds, imitating with one lamp, for example, the flute, oboe, cornet, stringed instruments, and other sounds pleasing to the ear yet quite unlike those from any musical instrument with which we are familiar.

"The pitch of the notes was easily regulated by changing the capacity of the inductance in the circuits, which can be effected by a sliding contact or simply by turning the knob of the condenser. In fact, the pitch of the notes can be changed by merely putting the finger on certain parts of the circuit or even holding the hand close to parts of the circuit. In this way very weird and beautiful effects can be obtained. At the earlier stage of these investigations I found that the pitch of the note could be varied by a simple arrangement, such as a graphite pencil mark on a piece of paper or slate across parts of the circuit, and this offered the most ready means of altering the pitch and quality of the notes.

Arranges a Scale.

"Acting on these discoveries, I found it was a comparatively simple matter to arrange a crude scale similar in function to that of an organ, with switches in place of the ordinary keys, so that by pressing certain switches I could cut out, or in, more or less inductance, thus changing the notes emitted from the telephone receiver at will. In order to bring the volume of sound out large and full in the room, it was necessary to connect a number of loud-speaking horns with the telephone receivers, similar to those used in railroad stations as announcers. With these horns distributed in different parts of my laboratory or grouped together in one place, the sound can be made to emanate from all quarters of the room, or from one corner, as I choose.

"It will be remembered that several years ago a very elaborate undertaking was started in New York for producing music by gigantic electric dynamos, mixing the tones from 100 or more machines, in accordance with the will of a skilled performer, who in that way produced musical tones of large volume, and which simulated those of every instrument in an orchestra. The idea was to generate this music at a central station and distribute it through telephone wires to hotels, restaurants, lobbies, concert halls, and private residences. This was a most meritorious idea and deserved great success. However, the extraordinarily heavy cost of the original plant, the maintenance of wire cables, and other expenses rendered it commercially a failure.

"Now, with the audion or incandescent lamp as a generator of musical tones we have on a small scale all of the possibilities of the large telharmonium, with a very small fraction of its cost. In its simplest form, used as a detector for wireless signals, the audion is a small incandescent lamp about one and a half inches in diameter, containing, besides the usual filament, a grid-shaped wire, and behind that again a small rectangular plate of nickel, these element being sealed inside the glass bulb. The bulb is perfectly insensitive until the filament is brightly lighted, whereupon it becomes, in connection with the aerial wire of any wireless receiving station, a detector of extraordinary sensitiveness. It is only with the audion that these extraordinarily long distances in wireless telegraphy and telephony are possible. The recent work of telephoning from Arlington to Honolulu was made possible by the use of the audion detector or amplifier at the receiving station.

Transforms Energy.

"Now, this same little bulb can be made to generate alternating current. It receives the energy which is expended in these currents from the dry battery or dynamo. The audion is, in other words, a transformer of energy. The alternating current, if of low frequency, can actuate the telephone diaphragm, and make musical notes which the ear can hear, and this is the germ idea in the musical instrument which I have described.

"The bulbs for musical purposes, which I have thus far used, are not larger than three inches in diameter. At present I am using one bulb for an octave on the musical scale with the arrangements of keys and switches, so that from this one bulb I can produce the notes of that octave by pressing the right keys. For the next octave another bulb is used, and so on. The output of all these bulbs is made common to one set of telephone receivers, or loud speakers, so that the total energy in the form of sound is that of all the bulbs which are operating at any one time.

"In all my work with the audion—and I can imagine no device in the whole realm of practical physics of greater fascination than this little audion principle—I have never found any phase of its unlimited possibilities quite so interesting as this of producing music. The idea of producing beautiful musical tones by an entirely new method unknown to all our great composers and, perhaps, offering to future composers new fields for their genius, has captivated me.

"In the next twelve months I hope to produce an instrument which will be nearly enough to perfect so that I can turn it over to musicians to work out the thousand and one details of musical perfection which such men alone are capable of producing."

Will Put Autumn's Zest Into Luncheon or Dinner

Evans Ale and Stout

IN BOTTLES AND SPLITS
Good Restaurants, Cafes and Dealers.

REGISTRATION WEEK BEGINS HERE TODAY

Hours from 5:30 to 10:30 P. M. Each Day Till Saturday, Then 7 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

NEW LAW FOR THIS CITY

Five Evenings and a Long Day Take the Place of Four Days in Two Weeks in Former Years.

Registration begins today. The polling places will be open from 5:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. It is New York City's first continuous week of registration. Amendments to the election law which became effective for 1915 provide for registration on six days in one week, whereas under the old law there were four registration days, two, Friday and Saturday, in the fourth week before general election, and the same two days in the third week before election week.

There will be about the same number of hours for registration. Under the old law the registration books were open in the afternoon and early evening, while under the new order for the first five days of registration week the books are open from 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon until 10:30 o'clock at night and on Saturday from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10:30 o'clock at night.

The new law applies only to New York City. In other cities of the State and in all villages having a population of 5,000 or more the system of registration on the fourth and third Fridays and fourth and third Saturdays before election week remains unchanged, with the books open from 7 in the morning until 10 at night. In smaller villages there will be two registration days, the fourth and third Saturdays before Nov. 2.

One of the reasons advanced in the Legislative debate over the change in registration dates was that of the Honest Ballot Association, which contended that the new system would result in the closing of the registration books one week sooner in New York City and given, in consequence, that much more time for the review of the names for the detection of fraud.

It was further argued that in New York City most of the registering is done in the evening, and that much of the time at which the registration places were open under the old system was wasted. The new order was advocated by New York City members, who believed that conditions here were such as to call for a change from the old hours, which suited rural districts, where most of the registering was done in the daytime. It was pointed out that the whole of Saturday would give opportunity for registering to those who did not find the latter hours of the first five days convenient.

The change was also advocated by those who fathered the measure for the use of schoolhouses for election and registration purposes on the ground that the new hours would not conflict with school hours. Classes will have been dismissed when the business of registration begins at 5:30 o'clock on the first five days of the week, and there will be no classes on Saturdays.

Women Everywhere
Are Reading Our Booklet
"Dollar Diplo-Macy"

BECAUSE it offers an immediate, practical means of meeting the rising cost of living.

It makes no attempt to entertain, but comes right down to the problems that confront women daily—the vital, all-important questions of managing the home and handling the family finances to the best possible advantage. Perhaps it will answer the very question that puzzles YOU to-day! If you have not read it—

It is Yours for the Asking

R. H. Macy & Co.

Depositors' Account Department
PRIVATE BANKERS
Herald Square New York

Authorized by and under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banking of the State of New York.

TWO STEAMERS ASHORE, ONE HAS GOLD CARGO

Highland Warrior, With 40 Cases of Specie, and Ville d'Arras Strike Near Spanish Coast.

CORUNNA, Spain, Oct. 3.—The French steamer Ville d'Arras and the British steamer Highland Warrior are ashore near Corunna. The Ville d'Arras, which had a cargo of coal and was bound from Swansea for Algeria, struck a rock in the vicinity of the Sisarga Islands. Her crew of twenty-four men has been landed at Corunna.

The Highland Warrior, which is ashore on Cape Prior, was carrying forty cases of gold from the Bank of England for the Bank of Spain.

The Ville d'Arras was a vessel of 1,490 tons and was owned by the Northern Steamship Company of Dunkirk. The Highland Warrior was a Nelson liner of 7,485 tons.

A SCRAP OF PAPER

Is all you have to show for some of your most sanguine investments. An improved parcel of metropolitan real estate is always behind our 5% Mortgages, and our $9,000,000 Guarantee behind that.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1353 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.

Forget your troubles—dine to-night at the

5th Avenue Restaurant
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

W. & J. SLOANE
ESTABLISHED 1843

An Immense Assortment of
ORIENTAL RUGS
At Prices Unparalleled Elsewhere

The extraordinary variety of weaves and qualities, the wide range of sizes, and the unequalled values embraced in this offering make this

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SALES THAT HAS EVER TAKEN PLACE

An opportunity of such magnitude is but seldom presented to the public.

Every Rug is of our own direct importation and carries our guaranty of genuineness and durability.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

Pauline Frederick

Now Appearing Exclusively in Paramount Pictures

If you enjoy the finished acting of a player who puts her whole soul into her work, then you will appreciate the emotional characterizations of this dramatic artist.

See Pauline Frederick in "Zaza"
Produced by
The Famous Players Film Co.

The dramatic sensation of the century—with all the thrilling action and elaborate and realistic settings possible only in a photoplay staged by master producers.

Miss Frederick's previous Paramount Picture "Sold" is creating enthusiastic comment wherever shown.

The most celebrated stars of the stage and screen can be seen in Paramount Pictures—the highest quality photoplays—at prices from 10 to 50 cents.

If no theatre in your town is presenting Paramount Pictures ask the best theatre to show them.

A Motion Picture Magazine Free

Ask your theatre for a copy of *Picture Progress*. It contains beautiful pictures of players; newsy notes about them; answers queries and reviews the motion picture field in brief.

Paramount Pictures Corporation
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN WEST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Paramount Pictures

A Gorham Chest of Table Silver is an Investment of Substantial Character

A chest of silverware is an investment in the true sense of the word, and the finer and costlier your Gorham silverware may be, the greater its investment value.

Gorham silverware is practically perpetual in wear, and its depreciation is virtually nil.

Gorham silverware reverses the rule of Fashion, and becomes more up-to-date the more out-of-date it gets.

But it must be Gorham-made and Gorham-stamped, carrying somewhere on each and every piece, this century-old, imperishable insignia of the world's foremost silversmiths:

TRADE MARK
STERLING

Otherwise it is not Gorham.

THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

MINE MANAGERS FLEE.

Arizona's Governor Sends Troops to the Copper Camps.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 3.—Adjutant General C. W. Harris and forty-eight militiamen tonight started for Clifton, Ariz., to preserve peace in a strike of copper miners. The militiamen were ordered to Clifton by Governor Hunt on receipt of an appeal from Sheriff J. C. Cash, who said he feared the situation was beyond his control. Sheriff Cash said that managers of the copper mines had abandoned the district and that the strikers were parading the streets and making demonstrations. He feared that serious trouble would result.

The Governor received a telegram from Norman Carmichael, J. W. Benny, and John Clain, managers of three large copper companies, who went from Clifton last night to Lordsburg, N. M. The managers said that they fled, as they feared their presence at Clifton might lead to violence. The managers urged the Governor to use every effort to protect lives and property.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water

Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve
INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

Masie
otherwise known as "Beeswing," was Felix's best friend during the long months of his mysterious search through the streets of New York. Masie was the daughter of Otto Kling, who kept the Fourth Avenue antique shop, in
FELIX O'DAY
A Novel of New York
By F. HOPKINSON SMITH
Illustrated. $1.35 net; postage extra
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

PHONE MAIN 6900
Our 36th Year

37 to 53 Flatbush Avenue
Largest in New York
MOVING, STORAGE, SHIPPING
Rug and Carpet Cleaning

CALIFORNIA
Lackawanna Railroad
ROUND TRIP $94.30
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

CARPET CLEANSING
ORIENTAL RUGS AND FINE CARPETS Restored to original color and beauty without injury. 45 years' experience.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
3554 Broadway, at 46th St., New York. Phone—Bryant 3896.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.

BOY AND MAN KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Yonkers Resident Steps in Front of Car at Busy 125th Street Crossing.

2 BAD WRECKS NEAR CONEY

Machine Hits Surface Car and Is Wrecked—Deer Stalks Auto Into Ditch.

Two persons were killed and many hurt yesterday in automobile accidents in the metropolitan and suburban districts.

John McGahey, 60 years old, of 4 Chestnut Street, Yonkers, was crossing 125th Street at Seventh Avenue shortly after noon when he was hit by a northbound automobile, driven by its owner, Thomas B. Crane of 215 West Twenty-ninth Street. Crane stopped, turned back, and took McGahey to the Harlem Hospital, where Dr. McGreen found that he had a fractured skull, internal injuries, and severe contusions of the body, which caused his death an hour later.

Crane was not held, witnesses having told the police that McGahey had stepped in front of the car.

Otto C. Schmidt, a lace importer, of 8,015 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, was driving yesterday in South Ozone Park with his wife and her sister, Mrs. John Seaton, when they ran down eight-year-old John Flaherty of 15 Maple Street. The boy, with a companion, Edward Oleff, had dodged behind an automobile going in the other direction just in time to come out in front of Schmidt's car, and while the Oleff boy managed to slip out of the way the other was run down.

Schmidt picked the boy up, stopped at a nearby police booth, and took in Patrolman Cuneen and drove to St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, five miles away, where the house surgeon, Dr. Bryning, found that the boy had died on the way. Schmidt was arraigned before Coroner Carl Voegel in the Jamaica Town Hall and furnished bail for his appearance at the inquest.

At 10 o'clock last night Siegfried Barr, a soap manufacturer of 1,900 Eighty-third Street, Bath Beach, started to Coney Island in his car, accompanied by his wife, Jeannette, James Brown, a laundryman of 6,220 Nineteenth Avenue; Brown's wife, Jane, and her sister, Rose McDonald, and seven-year-old Loretta Harrigan, Mrs. Barr's niece. In Ocean Parkway, near Sea Beach Avenue, when they came to a stretch of roadway which was torn up, the car overturned.

Barr and Mrs. Brown were taken to Coney Island hospital suffering from cuts about the body and possibly fractured skulls.

Mrs. Barr had her nose broken and was cut and bruised, Brown was lacerated about the face and body, and Miss McDonald and the little girl suffered slight injuries.

Hardly had the ambulance surgeons finished with this accident when they were called to Surf Avenue and West Fifth Street, Coney Island. Joseph Curran of 877 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, with Joseph Bauschatz of 183 Irving Avenue, his wife, Irene, and their four-year-old daughter, were driving toward Brighton Beach when they suddenly turned and started back. James McArdle of 43 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, who had another man and two girls with him, was driving a car right behind them. The machines collided and upset.

Both the drivers escaped injury, and the three members of the Bauschatz family suffered only minor bruises. The two girls in McArdle's car, Miss May Keegan of 531 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, and Miss Helen Prendergast of 74 Steuben Street, were taken to the hospital in a serious condition, badly cut and suffering concussion of the brain.

Mrs. Alice Fox and Miss Isabelle Didelle of 19 East 130th Street were crossing Broadway at 120th Street at about 4 P. M. when they stepped from in front of a car directly in the path of a machine belonging to Emanuel Arnstein of 600 West End Avenue and driven by his chauffeur, Walter Walsh of 19 West Eightieth Street. The two were knocked down, and Arnstein took them in the car to Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was found that both were badly bruised and that Miss Didelle's right wrist was dislocated.

Thomas J. Conlin of 15 Division Street, New Rochelle, was driving east on 130th Street about 6:30 with Mrs. Nellie Lee of the Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, and Andrew J. Hart of 124 Locust Avenue, White Plains, in his car when he tried to cross Amsterdam Avenue in front of a southbound street car. He didn't make it, and his machine was badly damaged. Conlin and his passengers were shaken and bruised.

Archibald J. McClure of New York, who is staying at the Laurel House, Lakewood, was driving to the hotel from Toms River late Saturday night when a deer ran into the middle of the road and stood motionless, confused by the glare of the headlights. McClure drove almost up to the deer, and as it still did not move he swerved to one side of the road to avoid it and ran into a ditch. The deer, after the lights had passed it, sprang back into the woods, but McClure had to leave his car and walk back to the Laurel House.

YOUTH HELD FOR AUTO DEATH.

G. T. Kelly, Jr., Surrenders on Reading of Yonkers Fatality.

George T. Kelly, Jr., son of George T. Kelly of 280 North Broadway, Yonkers, who constructed the Yonkers City Hall, walked into the First Precinct Police Station in Yonkers yesterday morning and surrendered as the automobilist who had run down John Moran on Saturday night at Nepperhan Avenue and Chestnut Street, and had escaped in his car. A few hours after Kelly had given himself up Moran died, and Kelly was charged with homicide. He will have a hearing before Coroner James P. Dunn today.

Kelly, who is 18 years old, was a student at Fordham University until he entered business with his father. He said he thought he had struck Moran only a glancing blow, and that the man was not hurt much. Moran, he explained, had slipped from the curb and had dodged back and forth before he was hit. On reading in the newspapers yesterday that Moran was mortally hurt Kelly decided to surrender to the police. In the car with Kelly at the time of the accident was Francis Flannery of 116 Warburton Avenue.

Moran, who was a machinist, 23 years old, of 44 Linden Street, Yonkers, died in St. Joseph's Hospital of a fractured skull. Some of the crowd of 300 persons who saw him hit told the police the automobile had thrown him against a fence many feet from the middle of the street.

Several persons reported the number of the car to Policeman Charles M. Foley, but from the direction in which the car went he supposed it was a car from New York. Foley raced on his motor cycle from Yonkers to Union Square, Manhattan, in pursuit of the supposed New Yorker, speeding at a mile a minute sometimes. Several hours later he found he had been pursuing a false clue.

WASHINGTON MARKET READY

Historic Building, Completely Renovated, to Open This Week.

Sidney Goodacre, Superintendent of Markets, announced yesterday that the new Washington Market, at Fulton and West Streets, would be opened for business this week. Stand holders will begin to move in today, leaving the temporary quarters they have occupied since the renovation of the market was begun. All that remains of the old Washington Market is the shell of the building. Tiled refrigerators and tiled stands replace the old wooden stands, ice boxes, barrels and boxes which the stand holders used as temporary quarters. The wooden floor has been replaced by concrete. Everything in the new market is white, even the scales, safes and other fixtures. The cost to the city of making the renovation was $116,000.

The new market can be flushed with water. Storage room has been provided on a mezzanine floor which forms a sort of gallery around the sides of the building. On the same floor is a restaurant for market men and their patrons, as well as additional stands for dealers. Two electric elevators connect it with the ground floor.

The renovation of the market was done under the supervision of Controller Prendergast, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen and President Marks of the Borough of Manhattan. Working with them have been Colonel Frank H. Hines, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices; Mr. Goodacre and John Boschen, Commissioner of Public Works. The Washington Market Association was represented by Carl A. Koelsch, M. Micolino and William Minder. Charles H. Higgins, architect, made the plans and superintended the construction.

Washington Market was opened first in October, 1812, and was reconstructed in 1884. There are now 267 stands on the main and sixty-seven on the mezzanine floors. The annual business exceeds $4,500,000, including wholesale and retail transactions, and it is estimated that more than 1,000,000 persons are supplied, directly or indirectly. Some of the market men have been on hand there every day for many years. One man has been at work almost constantly since 1855.

The Washington Marketmen's Association will hold a formal opening of the market on Oct. 25, and the celebration will continue two weeks.

HURRICANE SMASHED ALMIRANTE'S DECKS

Tore Off Hatches, Crushed Lifeboats, Wrecked Wireless as Passengers Prayed.

DODGED AN 800-POUND SAFE

Purser in Cabin for Five Hours with Plunging Menace — Liner Is Here Three Days Late.

The United Fruit steamship Almirante arrived here yesterday from Colon and Kingston, with seventy-two passengers, after being battered by a hurricane in the Caribbean Sea, which delayed her three days.

Captain Grant Farquhar, his officers and the passengers told a thrilling story of the storm in which the vessel lay helpless for hours in the trough of the sea, and narrowly escaped foundering through the waves having smashed in the Nos. 1 and 2 hatches. The barometer dropped to 27.60 inches, a notably low mark, and the wind reached an estimated velocity of 120 miles at the height of the storm, but no one was hurt except a few who were bruised by knocking against the bulkheads.

Purser S. H. Frantz, locked in his cabin in the dark, spent five hours dodging a safe weighing 800 pounds that had broken adrift from its lashings and was hurled from side to side of his cabin with each roll of the ship. The officers said that the Almirante went over at times to an angle of more than forty-five defrees.

The Almirante sailed from Colon for Kingston, Jamaica, on Thursday, Sept. 23, and at noon on Friday she ran into a northeast gale, which increased in violence and soon kicked up a heavy sea. The ship was about 100 miles south of Kingston and was to have made port late that night. Captain Farquhar signaled by wireless to the British warships in Kingston to know if they had any reports of the storm from others directions and was told that it was local. At dusk the wind shifted all round the compass and by midnight it was blowing at hurricane force, more than ninety miles. In the squalls it blew 120 miles, the Captain said.

Passengers Prayed in Cabin.

Eighty deck passengers, who were Jamaica negroes returning to Kingston from the Canal Zone with their families, had to be taken below for shelter, as no one could even crawl along the deck. The women and children were put into the cabin, where they spent the time praying, and the men were sent into the foc'sle.

Shortly after midnight the hatches were blown off Nos. 1 and 2 holds forward, and the officers were afraid that the big waves tumbling over the bows in tons would fill the hold and cause the ship to founder.

Fortunately the hurricane was so strong that waves were blown clean across the open hatchways and there was only two feet of water in the forward holds when the liner was examined in Kingston.

The port accommodation ladder, made fast under the bridge, was washed inboard with terrific force, smashing No. 4 lifeboat, staving in the side of the Marconi house, and wrecking the No. 3 lifeboat on the starboard side. The wireless apparatus was blown away and the Captain could not send any call for assistance to Kingston, where there were cruisers ready for sea.

The engines were stopped at 1 o'clock Saturday morning and the Almirante lay helpless in the trough of the sea, there being no power to keep her head to the sea. The vessel would not answer her helm. The deck cabins were flooded and the seas swept all over the ship fore and aft and carried away two iron gangway ports on the starboard side that were made fast with two-inch steel bolts and three-inch iron stanchions. Two lifeboats, Nos. 5 and 6, on the davits at the port and starboard quarters, were smashed in by the seas, and everything movable was swept off the decks.

No food was cooked in the galley for twenty-four hours, and all the 250 passengers and crew had to sustain them was hardtack, canned corned beef, and cocoa made over a bogey stove in the firemen's foc'sle that was securely lashed to the deck. The sailors could not get forward to make an attempt to rig a cover over the hatches, as they themselves would have been carried overboard by the seas.

Safe Tore About Cabin.

While this was occurring Purser Frantz was undergoing a terrifying experience that suggested Hugo's dramatic episode in "Ninety-three," when the loose cannon plunged blindly about the deck of a French frigate. Frantz, in his cabin below, kept shouting for help as his safe tore about his cabin. He was up in his berth clinging to some iron bars overhead, ready to swing up if the iron derelict shattered the supports underneath his bunk. The sailors and stewards were busy looking after the passengers, mostly Spanish-Americans, who were being thrown out of their berths by the heaving of the ship.

After daylight broke the storm moderated, and the second officer looked in from the window on deck to see why the purser made so much noise and bumped against the bulkhead so heavily. He managed to open the window, and with the aid of a quartermaster got the exhausted purser out in safety. With a coil of rope they managed to slip a running bowline over the safe and all three men heaved hard. That did not check its wild career until a quantity of wreckage had been thrown into the cabin.

Hundreds of tropical birds of variegated plumage, which had been blown off the land by the storm, settled on the masts, spars, and deck of the ship for shelter, and many of them were caught later by the passengers and crew, as they were exhausted and could not fly away even after the storm had ceased.

The Almirante anchored off Port Royal late on Saturday night, Sept. 25, and the next morning went to Kingston, where she remained two days undergoing repairs after being surveyed by Lloyd's agent there. She sailed for New York on Tuesday, Sept. 28, five days behind time, and had good weather up the coast.

The Almirante carried mails and a cargo of bananas.

Dry Day in Hoboken.

Fearing action by Sheriff Kinkead of Hudson County, the proprietors of saloons and moving picture houses in Hoboken kept their doors closed yesterday. The cases of the eight saloon proprietors and their bartenders will probably be called this morning by Recorder Adolph Carstein, but it is not known whether Sheriff Kinkead will be present to press the complaints against them.

FUND FOR FEEBLEMINDED.

New National Organization Seeks to Arouse Public Interest.

The Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded, a newly formed national organization of which Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Henry Clay Frick, and Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis are members, yesterday announced a campaign to arouse public sentiment to demand greater care for the mentally deficient.

Alexander Johnson, former Director of the Training School at Vineland, N. J., has been made Field Secretary of the committee and will deliver a series of lectures, the first three of which will be on "The Weakest Children of the Great Mother State," "The Menace of the Mentally Defective," and "The Defective Girl and Her Fatherless Child." The purpose of the committee is "to disseminate knowledge concerning the extent and menace of feeble-mindedness and to suggest and initiate methods for its control and ultimate eradication from the American people."

A statement by the committee, the headquarters of which are in Philadelphia, says that it does not expect to accomplish its object in one year or ten, but that results must come through increased public knowledge of what constitutes "The Menace of the Feeble-Minded." The committee says that three persons in every thousand are mentally deficient and that 85 per cent. of these are at large as a menace to society.

Among those who have contributed financially to the national campaign are Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Henry Clay Frick, Mrs. C. B. Wittpenn, Mrs. George Woodward, R. Bayard Cutting, Bleecker van Wagenen, A. D. Juilliard, Frederick Foster, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, General Coleman du Pont, James Imbrie, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. A. S. Carhart, H. M. Tilford, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Douglas.

HELD AS WITNESS BRIBER.

Detectives Say Prisoner Offered $10 in Their Presence.

After Charles Anderson of 301 East Eighty-third Street had called on Isaac Silverstein in his apartment at 940 East 173d Street, the Bronx, and given him a $10 bill, Detectives Thompson and Tierney stepped from places of concealment in the room and arrested Anderson and locked him up on a charge of bribery.

He was caught in the trap, according to the detectives, after he had offered $10 to Silverstein if he would fail to identify Frank Gustavus, who is under arrest as one of four who set upon and beat Silverstein in Southern Boulevard on Aug. 28.

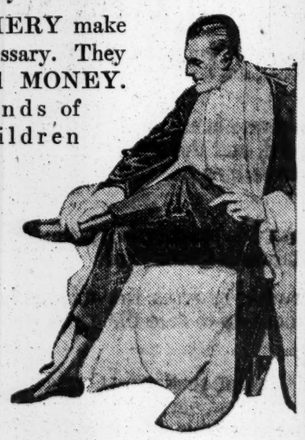
REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 6:30 this evening and close at 10:30. Register today!

Founded 1858
We have accurately anticipated the fashion trend of an early season in our Fall Suits and Overcoats.
The products of exclusive tailors cannot reveal greater smartness or more definite touches of sartorial genius than those embodied in our comprehensive display of Fall Suits and Overcoats.
BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

CLARK & WEINBERG
Opening
Monday, Oct. 4th
Fur Coats
Scarfs and Muffs
in all the Fashionable Pelts
Silver and Cross Foxes
Also Natural Blue,
Attractive in Quality and Price
Cloth Coats
For Motor and Afternoon Wear
in Novelty Materials
Evening Wraps
Fur Trimmed.
An Unusual Assortment
634 Fifth Ave.

OVER A CENTURY IN BUSINESS
Cowperthwait
782-786 Sixth Ave
BROOKLYN STORE Flatbush Ave-Fulton St
Between 44th & 45th Sts One Block Above Hippodrome
OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT
EASY CREDIT TERMS
Our terms are by far the most helpful—exactly adapted to your income and convenience.
Announcement
Our display of home furnishings is now the most complete in our history—unequalled in variety and excellence of workmanship and of a quality that has been associated with our name for the past 108 years.
Artistic Period Furniture
In oak, mahogany, Circassian walnut, ivory enamel, &c., is here now so moderately priced as to be really of no more expense than the ordinary styles. We know the majority of people want reliable, artistic furniture, and we offer to those who wish the privileges of
Our Liberal Credit
with a discount of 10 per cent. for cash. All goods marked in plain figures.
Visit Our Housefurnishing Dept.
When you need Stoves, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils. A splendid assortment, underpriced.

Six Pairs Must Wear Six Months, Or—
We Will Replace Them With New Hose Free at Any of The Brill Stores.
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY make darning entirely unnecessary. They save time, trouble and MONEY. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have worn Holeproof for years and would not be satisfied with any other Hosiery made—they look well, feel well, and certainly wear well. Buy Six Pairs To-day and Wear Them Until Next April.

Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months or we will replace them with new hose FREE
For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3
HOLEPROOF SILK GLOVES FOR MEN $1.00
The Tips Are Guaranteed to Outwear the Gloves
Brill Brothers
279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Broadway, at 49th Street Broadway, at 42d Street
UNION SQUARE, 14th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich. 125th St., at 3d Ave.
FLATBUSH AVE., AT FULTON ST., BROOKLYN

WE SELL SOCONY
SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.
THE SIGN OF A RELIABLE DEALER AND THE WORLDS BEST GASOLINE
CAUTION
The Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign is displayed by all dealers authorized to sell SOCONY Motor Gasoline. Beware of misrepresentation. If it isn't SOCONY it isn't the Standard Oil Company of New York's Gasoline. Look for the weekly Bulletins containing list of SOCONY dealers.

Gasologue No. 2
"What kind of gasoline do you use?"
"Don't know. Just gasoline. But I'm always careful to insist on high gravity."
"High gravity, eh? What about ignition point?"
"Ignition Point?"
"Sure. Boiling point—pretty much the same thing. That's the only real test for gasoline."
"But I thought low ignition point always went with high gravity. Doesn't it?"
"Yes, it does not. Think a moment. Ever had any trouble starting?"
"Well—of course—sometimes—"
"Thought so. Yet you always buy high gravity gasoline, don't you?"
"Yes."
"Well, what's the answer?"
"But what am I to do? Ask for low ignition point, low boiling point—"
"Ask for SOCONY Motor Gasoline. You're safe then. The ignition point is right, the boiling point is right, and what's more, it's right every time. SOCONY Motor Gasoline is always the same, wherever you buy it."
"But I've never heard of SOCONY before—"
"You've heard of the Standard Oil Company of New York, haven't you? Well, SOCONY is a new name for an old and reliable product—the best gasoline the Standard Oil Company of New York can produce."
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
Principal Offices
New York Buffalo Albany Boston

"BY WAY OF NEW ORLEANS"
The comfortable way to or from the
CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS
It means a "Hundred Golden Hours at Sea" on
Southern Pacific Steamships
New York and New Orleans
Affording direct connection with the
SUNSET LIMITED
Every Day in the Year—No Extra Fare
New Orleans Los Angeles San Diego San Francisco
For further particulars inquire
1158 Broadway at 27th St. 366 Broadway at Franklin St. 39 Broadway near Wall St.

CIVIL SERVICE. CIVIL SERVICE.
BIG SALARY AND REPUTATION FOR RIGHT MEDICAL MAN.
$3,500 and Maintenance for Family.
The City of New York wants Superintendent with experience, capacity and genius to direct great institution for care and training of feeble minded children. Must be man of vision, initiative and constructive ability, to actualize the far-reaching aims set by the city. Open to citizens of the United States who are graduates of first-class medical college. Minimum age 25 years. Applications issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, New York City, from
OCTOBER 2 TO OCTOBER 18 AT 4 P. M.
Request has been made of Board of Estimate to increase salary to $5,000 with full maintenance for incumbent and family. Certification will also be made from this list to position of Deputy Superintendent.
Candidates will not be assembled for written test, but must appear for oral test. Requests for application blanks by mail must be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope (9½x4¼ inches) bearing four cents in postage.
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Choice October Brew of

Bass Ale

has arrived

Now on Draught
At Hotels, Cafes, Clubs, etc.

We Are Receiving Shipments Regularly, Without Delay or Interference

Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N. Y.

Federal Service

Has No Time Limit

Any Federal owner can call on us any hour in the twenty-four for assistance.

Besides, we have expert traffic men who will be glad to give you advice on care, operation and routing that will save time and money.

Write for a traffic analysis.

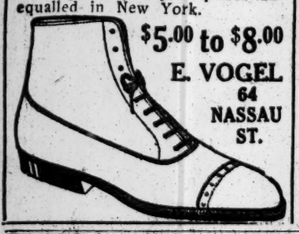
FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK CO.
of New York (Inc.)
146 WEST 53D STREET.
Telephone Circle 926.

MOTOR FEDERAL TRUCKS
"Always on the Job"

1½ Ton } Chain or
3½ Ton } Worm Drive.

35 Years' Experience

in making custom shoes has enabled me to produce footwear of the highest quality at prices unequalled in New York.



$5.00 to $8.00

E. VOGEL
64 NASSAU ST.

All These Things on Credit!

The Furniture in the Pretty Room Shown in the Picture Cost but $78.50—Payable $1.25 Weekly.

Why don't you investigate Cowperthwait & Sons' values and their liberal credit terms?

The library suite shown in the picture is a typical example of thousands of equally attractive offers.

This particular Jacobean suite—and we have one just like it on our floor for you—consists of six pieces, including a gate-leg folding table, desk with a little mirror in it, bookcase and three chairs as shown.

The wood is good quartered oak and the pieces are all good size and well made. One would think, to see it, that this suite would be priced very much higher, but our plainly marked price-tags will show you that all of our goods are sold at the most reasonable prices. Without red tape of any kind we'll be glad to have you come and open a charge account. Just pick out the things you want and we'll give you a year and a half to pay in amounts so small (weekly or monthly) that you'll never miss the money.

Over a million families have furnished their homes here in this way. That's why we're known as Furniture Headquarters among wise New Yorkers.

If good quality goods, low prices and liberal terms appeal to you, you'll find our big Harlem Store, at **3rd Ave. and 121st Street**, well worth a visit.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
"Oldest Furniture House in America"
3rd Avenue at 121st Street

NEARING ANSWERS TRUSTEE'S CHARGES

Denies He Advocated Doctrines Which Dr. J. W. White Attributes to Him.

CAUTIONED BY THE PROVOST

Not to Talk Against Child Labor or Poverty, He Says—Questions Other Statements.

Professor Scott Nearing of Philadelphia, who was recently dropped by the University of Pennsylvania, gave out a statement yesterday in answer to a recent statement by Dr. J. William White, a Trustee of the university, who gave the reasons why he approved of Professor Nearing's leaving the university.

Professor Nearing says:

"I have read the open letter written by Dr. White, an alumnus and Trustee, to the alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. May I call to the attention of Dr. White, and my fellow-alumni, the following statements upon which Dr. White bases his justification of the Board of Trustees:

"1. Dr. White states that 'on numerous occasions,' I presented certain views which were construed as 'fantastic' and 'extravagant,' before 'lay audiences,' that were 'quite unfit to appreciate or digest them.'

"2. Dr. White says that 'sober minded, sensible persons' believe that I advocated the ruthless redistribution of property.

"3. Dr. White suggests that these same persons were convinced that I believed 'in the personal iniquity of those who lived on incomes derived even from their own savings,' and that I 'thought that the alternative of work or starvation should be presented even to the old, the feeble and the diseased.'

"4. Dr. White states that 'Dr. Nearing had been kindly and considerately asked if he could not lessen this growing feeling * * * by a better adaptation of his arguments to the understanding of his audiences.'

"5. 'With the approval of the Board, the Provost offered to continue Dr. Nearing's salary until he decided on his future course * * *, but Dr. Nearing, with commendable independence, declined to accept the offer.'

"6. Dr. White cites an article in The Ladies' Home Journal, in which he had declared himself, or permitted himself to be described as 'Professor in the University of Pennsylvania,' when in fact he was but an instructor.

"7. Dr. White suggests that the university authorities when approaching potential contributors who 'are often not averse to being supplied with a good, ready-made excuse' find it positively harmful to be handicapped by statements like the following put forth by Dr. Nearing: 'Private wealth has been able to control political parties and the church; let it not control the school. The schools must not take a dollar from any private donor. There must be no educational donation save the tax which all the people pay * * *. So long as you have your college Presidents on the pay roll of corporation foundations, you will have the policies of your higher institutions of learning dictated by these corporation interests.'"

In answer to the above, Professor Nearing says:

"A full knowledge of the facts necessitates the revision of each one of these statements.

"1. The 'lay audiences' before which most of my public lectures have been given fell mainly into four groups—teachers, women's clubs, churches, and labor unions. I do not know which of these audiences Dr. White believes to be 'quite unfit to appreciate or digest' my views.

"2. I have never advocated a redistribution of property, ruthless or otherwise. I have talked only about the just distribution of income.

"3. I do not believe, and never have insisted upon, 'the personal iniquity of those who live on incomes derived from their own savings,' nor that I 'thought that the alternative of work or starvation should be presented, even to the old, the feeble, and the diseased.'

"4. I was asked by the Provost not to talk against child labor and poverty, as 'such agitation hurts the university.' I know of no other advice to which Dr. White can refer.

"5. Neither the board nor the Provost, nor any officer of the board, has offered me a continuance of salary. Obviously, therefore, I never 'declined to accept the help proffered.'

"6. Inquiry would have shown Dr. White that the title 'Professor' was added by the editors of The Ladies' Home Journal, who, like most people outside of academic circles, refer to all university teachers as 'professors,' and, further, that the moment the error appeared I had it corrected in the later articles of the series.

"7. Dr. White lays great stress on a statement of mine regarding private endowments to public educational institutions. He does not note that this statement was reported to have been made by me in July, 1915. My connection with the university ceased in June. It is presumably copied from the reprint of a news story based on a public lecture given in July, 1915. Such a news story does not pretend to be a verbatim report of my remarks. Prior to July, 1915, I never made any public utterances regarding private endowments.

"I find in Dr. White's entire letter no other important statement of fact regarding me. It is upon these statements, whose accuracy I have questioned, that Dr. White builds his argument in justification of the action taken by the board last June."

DEMANDS TRUTH IN NEWS.

President Hadley Urges Support of Papers Which Aim to Give Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 3.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, in the first sermon of the academic year, addressed to the members of the freshman class, spoke on the evils of lying, both to society and the individual. He said:

"The whole fabric of American society rests on the assumption that we are going to be honest in our dealings. Truthfulness in word and in act, strict fulfillment of every obligation, straightforwardness in meeting all promises, expressed or implied, independent of the temporary gain or loss to ourselves, are the things that give us the right and power to be members of a free Commonwealth. It is a part of our religious creed as well as of our political duty."

Answering his own question of how to avoid the evils of lying, Dr. Hadley said:

"In the first place, we must acquire the habit of looking into evidence. We must stop buying the newspaper that tells what we wish was true, and buy the one that tries to tell what really is true. We must refuse to repeat unproved gossip or scandal merely because we like it. This will soon grow into the habit of not liking it. We shall learn to hate the unconscious lie as well as the intentional one. There may sometimes be a question whether we should tell the truth to others who cannot see it or understand it; there can be no question at all that we should tell it to ourselves. And when a man has learned to tell the truth to himself, the problem of telling it to others becomes comparatively simple."

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:30. Register today!

CONFEDERATE HOSTS TO TAKE WASHINGTON

Veterans of the Gray Invited to Hold Annual Reunion at the Capital.

CROWN FOR NATIONAL UNITY

Yankee, Transplanted to Kentucky After War, Conceives Graceful Compliment.

The veterans of the columns in gray which General Robert E. Lee hurled against the City of Washington, and which were beaten back time after time by the stubborn lines of blue, have been invited now to march into the city and take possession as friends of that which they sought as enemies.

To crown as everlasting the establishment of unity between the North and the South and to follow harmoniously the reunion of the blue and the gray at Gettysburg two years ago, Colonel Andrew Cowan, commander of the First New York Battery of the Sixth Corps throughout the civil war, at a meeting of the Second Corps Society in Washington on last Friday night, proposed that the United Confederate Veterans be invited to hold their annual encampment in 1917 in the capital of the nation they sought to sever.

After Colonel Cowan had made this proposal he asked his Union audience for its opinion. "What say you?" he said. There was silence for a moment while the full meaning of the proposed invitation was sinking in, and then, realization of the significance of a Confederate encampment in Washington dawning, the soldiers of the Second Corps rose and cheered, giving the invitation emphatic indorsement.

Colonel Hilary A. Herbert of the Eighth Alabama Infantry of the Confederate Army, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and now a lawyer in Washington, was called upon, and, after reviewing the progress of peace between North and South, received the invitation for the Confederate Veterans, to whom he was commissioned to carry it.

General Nelson A. Miles, who was present, indorsed the invitation, and resolutions confirming it were passed by the Society of the Second Corps. Military and patriotic societies of Washington and the civil authorities of the city will be asked to unite in the invitation.

Colonel Cowan, who was at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, told how the inspiration to suggest the Washington reunion of Confederate Veterans came to him. Nearly fifty years ago, Colonel Cowan went to Kentucky to live. A Yankee in one of the hotbeds of secession, he at first was scarcely welcome. The hatred and bitterness of the war were still too fresh in the memory of the defeated Southerners. But Colonel Cowan stayed in Louisville; he made friends with the men against whom he had fought; and gradually he saw the hostility of Southerners receding in their hearts before patriotism for the United States.

Colonel Cowan, three years ago, was made an honorary member of the famous "Orphan Brigade" of Kentucky Confederates, and two years ago he met his Confederate friends at Gettysburg. At that time, with others, he laid plans for the erection by Congress of a monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg to commemorate the reunion, and he is still devoting much time to the accomplishment of this purpose. Then, as a consummation to the progress of peace, Colonel Cowan conceived the idea of the Confederate reunion in Washington.

"As I stood in the reviewing stand in Washington last Wednesday," he said last night, "I saw three Confederate soldiers in gray marching with a Massachusetts post, each supported on either side by a comrade in blue—and I was glad. It occurred to me, as I saw those comrades in blue and gray marching arm in arm, that it would be patriotic and inspiring, and the capstone of peace and good-will, if the survivors of the Southern armies should vote to hold their annual reunion two years hence in the capital of the nation, their capital as well as ours."

The Confederate reunion of 1917 is the earliest that may be held in Washington, as the place of the 1916 encampment has already been designated.

MISS VALLEY IS MISSING.

Henry E. Jones Asks Police to Find Nineteen-Year-Old Girl.

Henry E. Jones, who lives at the Saint Germaine Apartments, 200 West Eighty-sixth Street, told the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau last night that his sister-in-law, Miss Susan Valley, 19 years old, who has been living at his home, had been missing since last Thursday. She left the house then, said Mr. Jones, with the expressed intention of going to the Adelphi Theatre, at Eighty-seventh Street and Broadway, and did not return.

From the description given the police the missing girl is five feet seven inches tall and weighs 120 pounds. She has gray eyes and brown hair, and wore a black broadcloth suit, a black velvet hat, a red fox neckpiece, and two signet rings, one with monagram S. A. V. V. and the other marked F. H. S. 15. She carried a black leather bag.

Mr. Jones refused to say anything about the case to reporters last night, asserting that he had his own good reasons for not wishing to discuss the matter. Detective Browncatto has been assigned.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
INTERIOR FURNISHINGS

Our specialty is to provide dependable goods for tastefully adorning every room in the home.

PRICES MODERATE—COMPARISON INVITED

McGIBBON & CO.
37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

1001 problems

With the completion of the Equitable Building we may fairly claim to have solved a thousand problems. We are now solving the final problem of building up a rent roll as big as the building itself—and we are solving that fast and without difficulty, because there isn't any other building in this city to touch it for the money.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-five years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves

To Go With
New Autumn Costumes

For afternoon wear	"Isere" and "Florine" (real kid in the new colors)	1.50-2.00
For the exquisite woman	"Roberta" (trimmed to match costumes)	2.25
For the tailored woman	"Alberta" and "Seville" (very smart—popular styles)	1.65-2.00
For the sportswoman	"Fielder" (in kid, capes, or mocha)	2.50
For the business woman	Mocha or Washable Cape (can be had silk-lined)	1.50-2.00
For the golf links	Soft Mocha (specially cut)	3.00

Illustrated catalog mailed free on request.

Special Values at the Bargain Counter, on the Second Floor.

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street
Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

The Anniversary Sale beginning today and continuing through the week
Presents Important Economies for Men

For This Anniversary Week Only

Silk Lined Sack Suits at $23
for Young Men and Seniors

But it is more than a mere anniversary event—it is an event in our Anniversary!

Our Men's Clothing Shop never publishes values, but no clothing shop in existence is more scrupulously careful as to the value of what it publishes. It is as critical of the printed word as a censor in the European war zone, and yet it approves, as being both accurate and conservative, the following statement regarding this sale:

The values in this remarkable anniversary offering are the most substantial ever offered in Saks Clothes, outside of our regular half-yearly sales.

And what is true of the values is also true of the selections. Not the limited assortments of an average sale, but a range of choice which runs far into four figures. In fact, it constitutes a substantial slice of our regular stock, in which the diversity of both models and fabrics is as liberal as you can demand or we can supply.

THE COATS
Both radical and conservative styles, straight, or curved to the figure, with flat or soft roll lapels, clever variations in pockets, and such art in the tailoring as you simply cannot find in other clothes, regardless of price.

THE FABRICS
Blues, black and white checks, brown checks, diamond weaves, black and white stripes, blue and white stripes, brown stripes, grays, browns, cheviot mixtures, and scores of others, many of which are exclusive with Saks'.

THE VESTS
Saks vests this season deserve special mention. They are shown in very snappy notch collar effects, either flat or soft roll, with flaps on the pockets, and peak pointed where the buttons end. Very individual.

All suits full silk lined—and the sleeves lined with warm, colorful silks

Braided suits in Oxford grays included in the assortments

Men's Street Gloves at $1.00
Our regular prices $1.25 and $1.50
Washable Capeskin in tan shades, with spear backs; also Gray Mocha One-clasp Gloves. Most wanted kinds and colors.

Men's Plated Silk Hose
regularly 18c, **at 15c**
Heels and toes reinforced, the true wearing points of hosiery. White, black and several colors.

"Gordon" Brand Lisle and Silk Thread Half Hose
usually 50c, **at 29c**
Lisle, full-fashioned; silk are seamless.

Men's Pajamas Special at 95c
Excellently made. In domet, mercerized plain color fabrics or woven stripes.

Silk Thread Half Hose, 39c
Our regular price 50c
Black, tan, bronze, white, Copenhagen, royal or navy blue, two gray tones. A good, all year 'round weight.

Clocked Silk full-fashioned, Hose specially priced at 59c
Lisle sole, high spliced heel. Black, white, a new gray, smoke, purple, champagne, bottle green, wine, tan, cadet blue or heliotrope.

All-wool Sweater Coats
regularly $5.00, **at $3.65**
V-neck or roll collar. Light Oxford, maroon, green, white, navy, black or gray.

Men's Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with corded edges; new importation; very special; at
6 for $1.25

Men's Fine Neckwear
skillfully fashioned in the newest styles from rich imported and American woven silks
at very remarkable Special Anniversary Prices

6,000 Splendid Scarfs at 95c
The weaves are in a great variety of very fine imported and American made silks, and the assortment of rich patterns and colorings is very extensive.

6,000 Scarfs at 69c
Handsome Scarfs of splendid silks of a fine quality and in an assortment very unusual at this price.

12,000 Scarfs at 45c
These are Scarfs of which the Saks Shop, noted for the excellence of its Men's Neckwear, is justly proud.

Nothing approaching the assortments as to weaves, colorings, patterns and styles have ever before been assembled in one Store in New York!

The Values are as Remarkable as are the Assortment and Quality

Men's Fine Negligee Shirts at $1.30
Our regular prices are $2 to $3
Plain negligee or pleated with soft or stiff cuffs. Sizes 14 to 18. The season's newest weaves and fabrics; absolutely fast colors in great variety.

Men's Soft and Derby Hats
(regularly $3.00) **at $1.95**
THE SOFT HATS in 20 styles, splendidly felted, having that smooth, silky feel and appearance peculiar to high-grade Hats. A dozen shades, also black, self or contrasting band and binding. Also 200 cloth Hats in various fine light and medium shade cloths.
THE STIFF HATS in a wide assortment of proportions and shapes. Black or brown of several tones. Some are extra light weight; the majority are medium weight.

Every Pair of Men's Shoes at 20% Discount
Newest Fall and Winter Styles just received from the makers
THE ORIGINAL prices remain on the price tickets. Simply DEDUCT the 20% DISCOUNT. This applies to every pair of Shoes in stock, without reserve.
60 Styles of Men's $4 to $8 Shoes
at the 20% Discount, are $3.20 to $6.40
ALL OF THESE SHOES have the famous Saks Elastic Heel, which consists of a piece of fine, live rubber ¼-inch thick, built into the heel before the last two "lifts" of leather are put on, giving ease and spring to the step and avoiding the jar incident to walking upon a solid leather heel. It does not come in contact with the ground, and cannot wear unevenly.
Fifth Floor.

Fine Worsted Underwear *(regularly $1.50)* **at $1.29**
In natural color; medium and heavier weights. Shirts have long sleeves; Drawers are ankle length; regular and stout sizes. A particularly opportune economy.

Men's Worsted Union Suits *(regularly $2.00)* **$1.45**
Natural color, medium weight, closed crotch, perfect-fitting. Regular and extra sizes.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
Hoboken.....91 Second Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....50 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
BOSTON.....7 Water Street, Room 316
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark.
Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates:

Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai. 1 Yr. 1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday.....6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture and Magazine Sections and Review of Books.....2.50 .25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.
Binder for Magazine Section and Review of Books, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only.....5.50 .45
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....15.60 1.30
Sunday only.....8.40 .70
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) three months, $1.25; six months, $2.50; one year, $5. Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Bound volumes, ten numbers, Cloth, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY. Illustrated Monthly Magazine, three months, 75c.; six months, $1.50; one year, $3. Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six monthly issues, Cloth, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 4, 1915.

THE FEDERAL FINANCES.

We built the Panama Canal with $138,000,000 of bond money and with over $200,000,000 of till money, that is by using cash in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Up to the end of the fiscal year 1913-4, the last full construction year with no offsetting receipts from tolls, the expenditures on canal account out of the general fund in the Treasury had reached the total of $214,452,055. Under the authority of existing law the Treasury may reimburse itself for this expenditure by the sale of bonds. It had been expected that Panama Canal bonds would be sold whenever the Treasury felt the need of money. Its stock of cash is now in need of replenishment. On Sept. 30 it reported an available cash balance of $40,898,894. The excess of ordinary expenditures over receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was $35,864,000, and the Panama Canal expenditures increased this deficit $64,165,000. For the first three months of the current fiscal year, up to Oct. 1, the deficit was $38,756,679. It will not continue at that rate, for the receipts will be greater during the remaining months of the year, notably in the month of June, when the income taxes are paid. But the available cash balance of the Treasury must be increased and provision must be made for new and greater expenditures.

That problem will engage the attention of Congress from the very beginning of the session. There will be an onslaught from the protectionist quarter, we shall be told that the Underwood tariff is the cause of the deficit of last year and that of the current year, that nothing will put the Treasury in a sound position but the restoration of the Payne-Aldrich duties. We hear that preachment already. It is a false preachment and the appeal for a return to a policy of high tariff will be wasted. Everybody knows that the falling off in customs duties is due to the European war, which has so very largely diminished our imports. The Underwood tariff produced $292,000,000 of revenue in its first year, $22,000,000 more than the estimate. For the last fiscal year it produced $209,000,000, which was only $11,000,000 short of the estimate. It is conceivable that the unsettling of our foreign trade due to the war, due to causes that will be operative for some time after the close of the war, may make it necessary during the next half-dozen years to revise the tariff schedules. They will be revised for revenue, not for high and always higher protection. No Congress will venture to give the product of Senator LIPPITT'S mills the benefit of a duty, say, of 87 per cent.

The extortionate duties of the old tariff will not be reimposed. We may confidently expect that Congress will correct the blunder of the Underwood tariff in dropping the sugar duties. The sugar schedule of that tariff making a moderate reduction took effect on March 1, 1914. Sugar has not been made any cheaper to the consumer. The Government has simply thrown away the revenue. After May 1, 1916, sugar will be admitted free of duty unless Congress amends the Underwood act. The restoration of the sugar duty would be an act of the plainest fiscal common sense, and it is made almost imperative upon Congress by the condition of the Federal finances. It is impossible to make a successful argument for the surrender of $55,000,000 of revenue without a particle of benefit to the consumers of sugar. That tax should be restored.

The act imposing the so-called war taxes, passed as an emergency measure, will expire on Dec. 31. That tax added very nearly $80,000,000 to the internal revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30. Congress will of necessity continue the act in force. Beyond that, if additional funds are needed for the expenditures of the Government, recourse should be had to the issue of bonds to reimburse the Treasury for its contributions to the cost of the Panama Canal.

More revenue will be needed, money will be needed to increase the efficiency of the army and the navy. The country demands that due preparations be made for national defense, that the plans of the President and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be carried out by Congress. The pacifists have sought to persuade us that the great lesson of the European war is that preparation for war breeds it. This is another instance of false teaching, for nobody in this country proposes preparation upon the scale maintained by the military nations of Europe, and the lesson the American people have chiefly taken to heart from the European war is that want of preparedness imposes upon the country guilty of it an appalling cost of men and of money. We must put ourselves in such a condition for defense that our weakness will not invite attack. It will be better to spend two or three hundred millions for preparation than to be forced to run up a bill of twice that number of billions for war. The cost of our military establishment last year was $173,000,000, that of the naval establishment was $139,000,000. The expenditure of even as much as $200,000,000, to be met by the issue of canal bonds, would not be an unwise policy, but nobody proposes to spend so much as that. The country would approve expenditures to increase our preparedness as planned by the President and Secretary GARRISON and Secretary DANIELS. An issue of $100,000,000 of bonds to put the Treasury in a condition to meet the bill of costs would encounter little criticism save from those who do not want us to be prepared at all. The interest-bearing debt of the nation is less than $1,000,000,000, a sum small indeed when compared with the large obligations of the chief European nations even before the war, and almost trifling if we measure it against their present debts, enormously swollen by the costs of the war. The safe way, the prudent way to guarantee ourselves against the danger of having to assume such burdens as these is to spend money now with reasonable liberality for the national defense.

THE GREAT LOAN AS AN OMEN.

The great Anglo-French loan, quite unprecedented in magnitude in the history of American finance, has a significance at once deep and hopeful. On its face it is an ingenious measure to deal with the intensely confusing and baffling condition of the exchanges of the world—to meet a present and pressing need of both borrowers and lenders; in practical effect it is a measure to finance the exports and imports of the three nations concerned. In doing this it influences the exchange markets not only of these nations but of all those having relations with them, notably the food-producing countries of South America. It makes available, as would otherwise be impracticable, for the trade and consumption of the world vast resources, to the great advantage of all involved.

And this transaction, entirely nonpolitical as it is, is based on confidence that the borrowing Governments will in the course of the next five years be able to fund this short-term loan in longer-term bonds at par, which is equivalent to confidence that, if they are not victors in the war they are waging, they at least will meet with no crushing defeat. Every dollar of the loan is a concrete evidence of that confidence. Every investor who puts his money into the loan avows that belief and backs it.

Look for a moment at another phase of this important business. Apart from the confidence in the future of Great Britain and France which is the ultimate basis of the success of the loan, what was the immediate motive to which the Governments of these nations appealed? It was the general and deeply felt need of the neutral nations to trade. War had made trade nearly impossible. Here was a way to make trade again possible. It was promptly adopted. Now, as the war goes on, its interference with trade, despite this device, will in the long run increase. The interests injured will become greater and more influential and will tend to bring about peace. The forces called into play will be more powerful and intense. It is not possible to say when or how they will act, but there is no doubt as to their direction and their strength.

SUBMARINES STILL NEEDED.

Because means have been invented to combat the submarine and restrict its operations, it does not follow that the submersible boat will have no place in the navies of the future. On the contrary, the utility of the submarine has been amply proved, and it will be used as long as war lasts for defense if not for offense on the high seas. Such a record of destruction as the German submarines have made in the waters around Great Britain is not likely to be repeated. Amazement is aroused not so much by the success of the British efforts to check this destruction as by the time required to make the warfare against the submarines effective. Although this work seems to have been accomplished now, yet the submarine will not become extinct in the German Navy or any other. As an instrument of coast defense it will always be valuable, whatever its future may be in offensive operations on the high seas. The United States Navy will have use for all the submarines now authorized and many more. There are means to combat the dreadnoughts. The most powerful of the floating forts may be destroyed in action. The fastest and most heavily armored battle cruiser can be outmanoeuvred and sunk. Seamanship, firing accuracy, and strategy count for more in naval warfare than armament and speed. But we shall continue to build dreadnoughts and we must have battle cruisers.

The naval program is to be decided upon this week and there is no doubt that the need of battle cruisers of the most approved type will not be overlooked in the recommendations to Congress. Ampler appropriations are required also for naval aeroplanes, and the submarine question should be taken up and thoroughly discussed. Fewer seagoing submersibles and a larger supply of the smaller boats for coast defense will probably be authorized after this discussion. Already the wild talk about submersible battleships seems to belong to ancient history.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Almost simultaneously with the completion of the giant span of the newest bridge across the East River, that to be used by the Pennsylvania and New Haven Railroads at Hell Gate, the need of rebuilding the first of the bridges is made public in a report to the Controller by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics. Last year there was an appreciable decrease in the traffic over the Brooklyn Bridge and an increase on the Manhattan, Williamsburg, and Queensboro Bridges, but the traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge these days exceeds the wildest dreams of the far-sighted people who favored its erection and fought with all their energy to prevent its abandonment after it had been begun. It was opened in 1883, after many years of slow construction, which were enlivened by frequent protests from the conservative army, the members of which were satisfied that, if completed, it would never serve any good purpose and would stand for all time as a monument to reckless municipal extravagance. For many years the cost of its maintenance has been increasing, for, as the main thoroughfare between Manhattan and the mighty Borough of Brooklyn, it has been subjected to a strain its builders never provided for.

To rebuild it, to transform it into a bridge designed to meet modern requirements, seems a sensible proposal, but what could be done with its tides of traffic in the years that would be needed for the work of rebuilding? Doubtless some part of that traffic could be diverted to the Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges without causing great inconvenience, but they have ample and continually growing traffic of their own. The strain upon the comparatively new Queensboro Bridge is already so great that the subway tracks which were to cross it are to be diverted to new tunnels under the river, and there are already four several sets of railroad tubes under that river, to predict the building of which, in the dim era when the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge were slowly rising, would have been to subject one's self to ridicule as a visionary quite devoid of practical common sense. Probably the Brooklyn Bridge will be rebuilt sooner or later, and thereafter other bridges and more tunnels will be needed to accommodate the traffic between New York and Brooklyn.

NELSON AND THE FLAG.

Down in the southwestern part of New Hampshire, in Cheshire County, there is a village called Nelson. It has 231 inhabitants. When the war of secession was going on, however, it sent 124 men to the front. There is a lawyer here in New York named HENRY MELVILLE, and a while ago it seemed to him—he was a Nelson man—that it might be just as well to present to the village a tablet commemorating its rather unusual record in the time of war. So he did, and it was unveiled not long ago, near a little old Yankee church. Not many folks there, most likely; MELVILLE could not have gotten from it the satisfaction of having a big crowd and a hurrah; any pleasure he got from it must have been internal.

But he, or somebody else in Nelson, was not content with this celebration, and a pamphlet was published showing the record of these New Hampshire soldiers. Easy enough to do, for there were only 124 of them. Nelson, though, had given its best, its young men and its old ones, and there were husbands, fathers, and maybe grandfathers in that list. It would take a very hardened and callous man to read that record without feeling some emotions that perhaps have gone out of date in this era of pacifism and supermorality, when "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" has been replaced by "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." "Born in Nelson" is the brief sentence appended to almost all of these biographies. There was one man not with a Yankee name; he came from Patagonia, of all places in the world, and his name was CASTONE. Nelson is rather proud of him; he was its foreigner. "He was not very strong, "but he could knock men down as fast "as they came to him till he had them "in a pile," says OLIN N. WARDWELL, his camp "buddy," who writes a few regrettably brief lines about him for the record.

Even CASTONE "enlisted from Nelson." There was a boy from Harrisville, but he ran away from home so that he could enlist, being under the legal age, and picked Nelson out as a place where nobody would know him. ANDREW JACKSON BEAL his name was; the Confederates added him to their bag when they took Harpers Ferry in 1862, but the boy was exchanged or escaped, for he stayed in the army, was promoted, and was not mustered out until two months after the war was over.

"Born in Nelson" is true, too, of THADDEUS ANGELO BARKER, not a warrior but a musician. Still, guns go off just the same when musicians are advancing at the head of their companies, and there was a day in the Wilderness when they ordered THADDEUS ANGELO BARKER to the operating table. He would not go; he lay there in the scrub-oak all day long with his broken hand in a brook, and after all did not lose it. "But it was never of much use;" a right hand, much needed by a musician. There was GRANVILLE S DERBY, "born in Nelson," who was one of the men who ran down Cemetery Ridge after PICKETT'S lines collapsed and chased the Confederates across the stricken valley. Something a little apologetic has to be said about JOSEPH N. DAY; he was not "born in Nelson," he was an allen from Massachusetts, but he had taken the curse off by living in Nelson "for many years." He was shot and severely wounded the day that SHERIDAN made that celebrated ride to Cedar Creek.

Sergeant PARTRIDGE was shot one day in September, 1864, and Private J. F. FOSTER, "enlisted from Nelson," happened to be "near by;" so he "took hold of him to give him a lift," he says. Giving the Sergeant a lift was dangerous, and the Confederates came across the field and took FOSTER prisoner. FOSTER tells of it without any emotion or any apparent comprehension that there was anything out of the ordinary about this liftgiving; he is mainly concerned about the fact that the Confederates took away his new hat and gave him in exchange "an old one, alive with vermin." It is too bad that FOSTER was not born in Nelson; he seems to be a Nelson kind of man; he fought at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, The Mine, the Weldon Railroad, and Poplar Grove Church.

Grave, serious-minded men they were. When the Sumter news came to Nelson GEORGE G. HARDY turned to EDWIN P. HUNT and said, "One of us will have to go." There was nothing light-minded about the way Nelson went into the war with its 124 men. HUNT was the first man to enlist from Nelson; he was young, but HARDY was middle-aged and married. HARDY went, just the same, and died in the field.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by!
Uncover the youngster's head.
Teach him to hold it holy and high
For the sake of its sacred dead.

And, in an era of mush and intellectual perversion, there still must be some left who can take off their hats to Nelson.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Practice Old and Widespread.

"Hazing of all kinds is to be ended at the Naval Academy," writes Secretary DANIELS in the statement announcing the dismissal on his recommendation by the President of five midshipmen, and the lighter, but still severe, punishment of twenty others.

As these boys had all been guilty of violating, as deliberately as boys do anything, what they perfectly well knew were the laws of the land not less than the regulations of the school where they were getting an excellent education at public expense, the penalties imposed upon them cannot be criticised as either excessive or unjust. It is not quite so clear, however, that the action taken was either necessary or wise, and it is far from certain that the Secretary's purpose can be achieved in this way, or any other short of putting out, and keeping out, of the Academy all boys likely to prove useful as naval officers.

"Hazing of all kinds" is an expression so broad that it includes a vast number of acts, ranging from murder and torture down or up to harmless jests in which normal boys always have indulged and always will, whenever assembled in groups of any size. Anybody who has been to college knows that not all hazing is of the same moral quality—that some of it is criminal, some cowardly, and some mere play, harmless or even beneficial to all concerned. To draw a line between decent and indecent hazing is not easy, but it is no more difficult than in many other cases where use and abuse are the two halves or possibilities of a single entity.

It must be remembered, too, that the hazing instinct or impulse is by no means confined to schoolboys and undergraduates. It is characteristic of the whole of humanity, and in one or another form and degree it manifests itself wherever and whenever experience and wontedness give, as they invariably do, a sense of superiority over the newcomer, the stranger. A "folkway" as old and as widespread as this should not be hastily condemned as either wicked or useless, and he assumes an almost hopeless task who undertakes its ending. To regulation and limitation, however, there is no bar; they are both proper and practicable. And to many it seems as though they were enough.

Men Are Learning to Teach!

Attention is called by The Knickerbocker Press of Albany to a recent and rapid increase in the relative number of male students at the State College for Teachers. Only a few years ago the women had there a majority so great that the few men were the objects of amused, almost derisive, comment. Last year, however, there were 88 of the intruders on the domain once almost exclusively in feminine possession, and this year the women are for the first time in the minority, there being only 124 of them to 131 men.

This change The Knickerbocker Press evidently believes to be in some way important, but it hazards in explanation only the suggestion that "the passion to enter the commercial life has lost some of its force." Possibly that is true, but other indications of such a wane are wanting, or at least they are not obvious.

An alternative theory of the phenomenon would be that there are not now, and are not going to be, more men teachers than formerly, but teaching has come to be a more highly specialized profession than it was in the past, and men now realize, as women did some time ago, that competence and success in it are dependent on adequate preparation for meeting its peculiar demands.

A pessimistic or discouraged observer of the times might go still further and deeper for his solution of the problem. He might see, or think he saw, in the increased number of men who deliberately devote themselves to teaching as a life work and carefully prepare for it another alarming hint of social deterioration—of fear to enter the sterner conflicts in broader arenas. In short, he might view it as a lamentable corollary of the lamentable fact that considerable numbers of collegiate undergraduates are joining peace-at-any-price societies instead of seeking high and perilous adventure, as youth should, and are making "safety first" the miserable motive of their exertions, the miserable limit of their ambitions.

Relevant to this discussion, perhaps, is the ancient apothegm, "he who can, does—he who can't, teaches." That saying approaches truth as nearly as do most broad generalizations, and no nearer, but it is a fact that the man who enters—and stays in—the "noble" profession of teaching always has been and apparently always will be, justly or not, regarded more or less askance by all of his neighbors.

Breach of Promise to Marry.

Whenever a suit for breach of promise happens to gain prominence in the news of the day there revives, at least in some commentators on current events, the temptation to protest anew against the existence of laws making litigation of this sort possible.

Of course women of sensibilities at all delicate have rarely brought actions for "damages" thus suffered. The damage may be real, but it is incommensurable with money and self-respect revolts from the thought of enforcing in the courts an agreement the very essence of which is agreement fully shared. And as it is of most dubious public advantage that there should be marriages not willingly and gladly entered by both parties, there is probably as little justification for the law to penalize a change of mind by either as there would be for it to compel the fulfilling of a marriage promise once made.

The latter error, of course, the law does not commit directly, but it goes some ways toward doing so indirectly by making it dangerous to revise an intention or desire to marry that once has been expressed with an approach to formality. Of course, when a promise to marry has been used merely as a device for the attainment of ends in one or another way evil or dishonest, it is the right and even the obligation of the law to offer a remedy, but in every such case the action could have a different title and should.

By no means all breach of promise suits come in the category of blackmail. That a good many of them do is to be learned from any lawyer, and most lawyers can, if they choose, tell of many instances where the mere threat of a suit has resulted in the purchase of silence, not infrequently when there was nothing truthful to tell. Men seem to be more afraid of ridicule than women are—a fact that explains not only why almost never do they bring themselves a suit for breach of promise, though they have at least as many excuses for doing so as women do, but also why even when no promise has been made they will sometimes pay.

Taking Movies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a brother director of motion pictures, I would like to be permitted to say a word in reply to the letter from Ashley Miller. I strenuously object to his assertion that general discourtesy is shown by artists and directors to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly give the use of their grounds for motion picture purposes. There may be one or two isolated cases of the abuse of such kindness, but I for one am quite sure that it is not general. I have had the privilege of taking pictures on some of the finest estates in this country and in France and England, and I have never seen anything such as Mr. Miller depicts. It would seem to me that Mr. Miller's suggestion that a Directors' Mutual Defense League be formed for the preservation of beautiful estates has about it a touch of the ludicrous.

TOM TERRISS.

New York, Oct. 2, 1915.

Ideas Alike.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed the claims of Professor Parker, Mr. Chandler, and others to the proposals of "baby submarines," "skimming dishes," and so on.

Many years ago I sent through the British Colonial office to the Governor of New Zealand a far more simple and efficient arrangement, and it was acknowledged by both, as also letters sent to the King about the time the war broke out. The idea was also communicated to Earl Gray, then Governor General of Canada, and later to the British Embassy at Washington. I was not looking for any reward, did not propose any patents or other means of profit, and as the fundamental idea would have required some years of preparation, no proper notice was taken of it. That does not matter. It is certain that if proper means of the kind were taken, no hostile fleet could reach within battering distance of a shore.

JAMES MacPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 30, 1915.

WASHINGTON—AND AFTER.

Home! and some tired, I'll allow—
Sort of a buzz in my head!
I've got the old army grit,
Neighbor, or else I'd be dead!

Marched? With the best of them, yes!
Just as I did at Seven Oaks!
Say! when I think of that line,
Somethin' right here kind o' chokes!

Me! keepin' step through them streets,
After th' years that's gone by!
Me! once in army blue brave,
Broad-shouldered, quick, keen of eye!

Seemed like the ghost of myself,
Marchin' with more shadders there!
Just sort o' comradin' on—
Not mindin' how long, or where!

Then came the word, an' we knew
Wilson was watchin' our line!
If we wuz feeble or stiff,
None of us gave any sign!

We just briskened up like young sprigs—
Walked right along with new vim.
Felt that our swing an' our style
Must seem consolin' t' him!

He an' this Nation well know—
Though some wild talk has been said—
If he but needed t' call,
Others would march where we led!

ELLA A. FANNING.

Mills Hotel, New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

THE WORSHIP OF UGLINESS.

An Academician's Protest Against the Perverse Ways of Modern Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter appearing in your columns today from L. Govett calls attention to the neglect of our art schools in not emphasizing in their curriculum that branch of art cultivation embraced in aesthetics. His criticism seems to me both timely and just. For several years past it has been borne in upon me that the graduates from our best art schools were seriously lacking in those higher moral and intellectual qualities the development of which should have been as carefully nurtured as the technical facility of the hand and the eye.

Authoritative guidance is unquestionably lacking in all of our art schools. The dignity of the Royal Academy, and the high respect in which the Directors of the Ecole Nationale des Beaux-Arts are held, has a restraining influence upon the student, which saves him from being led astray into the hopeless paths of so-called "Modernism" or "Art Nouveau" that have shipwrecked so many men of talent. In view of the pernicious and monstrous developments, or rather perversions, which the misguided schools of painting and sculpture have undergone in recent years, it would seem to me right at this moment that our serious art schools, such as those of our Academy of Design and Art Students' League, should establish courses of aesthetics which the students in all the departments should be required to attend. In other words, classes where good and bad taste should be demonstrated, where beauty and grace should be defined, in contradistinction to the ugly. In past years art students were required to study the antique. Insensibly they absorbed from the contemplation of the Greek a sense of proportion that was beautiful, of refinement, of grace which became a part of their artistic equipment, and unconsciously their works were always tinctured by the great art of the past.

I am aware that this recommendation will not meet with the welcome of the present-day art student. He wishes his freedom from the "academic," "to paint the thing as he sees it"; and as he realizes that to "épater" the public is one of the short roads to prominence, he selects an instructor who does not require much drawing and teaches that to be strong is to be brutal. In this regard, will you permit me to translate from a discourse of M. Bonnat which appeared in a recent number of La Renaissance? "It is of little consequence," he says, "that the jesters have launched their sarcasms from the depths of their own incapacity. We esteem that we have done our duty to our pupils in transmitting to their hands the torch (flambeau) that we received from our predecessors—drawing and the study of form—no other path to eternal beauty. From the art of antiquity to the art of our own time in traversing all the great periods of the Gothic, the Primitives, both French and Flemish, through the wonders of the Italian Renaissance * * * it is only by the study of form, and the purity of drawing, that humanity has been enriched by countless chefs d'oeuvre. It has been necessary to descend to our own time to see these principles denied. And by whom? By the Cubists and the Futurists!" These are the words by M. Léon Bonnat, who, since 1905 is the Director of the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts de France, and who, for twenty-five years preceding, was Professor (Chef d'Atelier) and who has the great honor of being a member of the Superior Council of the Legion of Honor.

I cannot disassociate in my own mind the monstrous aberration of Germany in the present war with this awful development in my own profession. Some two years ago, in a picture dealer's shop in Paris, Vollard by name, I was horrified to find the entire collection composed of the most extreme works of the Cubists, Futurists, Pointillists, and all the insane schools of mental maniacs. I remarked to the dealer my horror and asked if he ever sold them. Raising his shoulders he replied, "I take three carloads of them to Germany every Spring and Fall and sell every one."

CARROLL BECKWITH.

Tannersville, Oct. 2, 1915.

The Indian's Unpatriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The difficulty of arousing a widespread sentiment of genuine sincerity in the effort put forth by the Society of American Indians to stimulate a national feeling among the remnants of the genuine American race seems to lie in the unfortunate lack of any real patriotic feeling among the Indians themselves. President Coolidge's eulogistic remarks, referred to in your editorial today, of their heroic struggle for homes, family, and country, would find a readier response could sufficient evidences of national patriotism be discovered among the early and badly afflicted tribes. Patriotism of this character was what the Indians lacked and it contributed fatally to their gradual extinction. The redoubtable Six Nations of New York State present one of the best examples of the recognition of national unity in our Indian history, but even here it was more of a local than a national patriotism. The various tribes of the famous Algonquin stock were by no means united.

The Indians have suffered much at the hands of the white men, and, while in agreement with your views that a holiday will hardly help the national Indian sentiment at the present day, the aim of the society is surely worthy of encouragement in recalling the virtues and hardships of the red race, combined with the effort to give the remaining Indians in our country the humane treatment which they deserve.

FRANK W. CRANE.

New York, Oct. 1, 1915.

Mrs. Harper Reiterates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES this morning Mrs. Mary Adams Maynard calls me to task for quoting in my answer to Judge Cullen's article a sentence from it that the working women's need of the ballot "is so evident as to make discussion superfluous." She says there is no such sentence in Judge Cullen's article, and that she calls attention to it "simply to show the usual inaccuracy of suffrage statements."

In this case the inaccuracy is on the other side. The quotation marks around the sentence are Mrs. Maynard's, not mine, and they do not appear in my answer to Judge Cullen. I said: "He wisely sidesteps the demand of working women for the ballot, dismisses it with a sentence. Their need of it is so evident as to make discussion superfluous. He also shows discretion, &c."

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

How to Hire Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call attention to the third degree methods used by a certain employment bureau. The searchlight effect is intended to bewilder the applicant, and usually does. As soon as you enter the room the "chief detective", snaps, "Waddeyewant?" and if you don't sink through the floor with an humble "Yes, Sir" look on your face you have no chance whatever. Employers will some day learn that the way to get good men is not by such browbeating tactics, but by a man-to-man talk; and the sooner they realize this the better.

DISGUSTED.

DRAWING GERMANY'S SUBMARINE NAVY.

Defensive Methods by Which the Anglo-French Military Ferry Has Been Made Immune May Now Become Offensive.

By J. S. RENDY.

New York, Oct. 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an offensive weapon, the German submarine has been a failure. The German Government knows it has been a failure, and the truth is percolating gradually among the people. Captain Persius, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt of Sept. 9, says that submarines, "even if they are developed in far more perfect form than now, will hardly suffice of themselves alone. Their supporting bases at least must be safeguarded." What does he mean when he speaks of the necessity of safeguarding the "supporting bases"?

Since the war broke out, and particularly since the declaration made last February by the German Government of its intention to push the activities of undersea boats to their limit, the British Admiralty has been deluged with suggestions for coping with the new menace. It was this fact, among others, which led to the establishment of the Inventions Board, headed by Admiral Lord Fisher.

Looking at the geographical aspects of the Anglo-German situation from the point of view of naval strategy, the outstanding features are the shortness of the western German coast line, and its configuration. Two hundred miles in length, of crescent shape, with the Island of Heligoland floating like a star in front of it and watching "with eternal lids apart" the coast defenses of the empire; it seems as if nature had reared this prototype of the Ottoman flag to flout defiance before the threshold of England.

The German coast line seems to nestle in to the land. It is hispid with fortifications and Grusoh batteries. Hitherto it has been unassailable. Not one hostile shot has reached it from over the waters, and recent operations at the Dardanelles make it sufficiently clear why this is so. On the other hand, as a nautical base for the evolution of naval strategy, its offensive value is low. Weak in offense, in defense it is immensely strong. It is like a hedgehog balled. And in the tensity of this situation was conceived the policy of submarine frightfulness.

Take a look at the map and ask yourself where could German submarines do most damage to the naval and military interests of England and France with the least expenditure of energy. Plainly, in the Strait of Dover, which is only a couple of hundred miles away from the Kiel Canal, and across which run the arteries to the British Army in France. How much activity have the German undersea boats ever shown in the strait? How much damage have they done in that vicinity in, say, the last three months? None. Why? Because the Strait of Dover, whether from the north or from the south, is impassable to the German submarine.

Assuming this to be true, and assuming also that the North Channel, which separates the northeast of Ireland from the southwest coast of Scotland, also has been made similarly impervious, it is clear that enemy submarine boats desiring to operate in the transatlantic steamship lanes, or in the paths of any of the big transmarine lines, must twice circumnavigate the whole of the British Isles in arriving at and returning from the allotted fields of their activities. This makes an average journey of well above 3,000 miles, which is a tremendous handicap on their efficiency in their respective spheres of action.

The question arises now as to what means have been taken by the British Admiralty to stop the passage of hostile submarine craft through the Strait of Dover. From information gathered the writer has inferred that there are at least two, and probably more, varieties of lines of defense. Before going more fully into this point it may be taken for granted that a line of defense, if it is a long one, and if it is intended to be permanent, must run through shallow waters in order to have suitable anchorage.

Now take a glance at a hydrographic chart of the waters surrounding the British Isles. Take a line running due east from the northeast of England to the northernmost part of the German coast. This line is 400 miles long, approximately, and 55 degrees north. The maximum depth along that line is fifty fathoms, at a point thirty miles off the English coast, and the mean depth about twenty-five fathoms. Nowhere in the North Sea south of that line is there a greater depth than forty-five fathoms, and the mean depth south of that line is about twenty fathoms. As for the waters off the German coast the depth is well below the mean, a fact which is best illustrated by saying that if either the Vaterland or the Imperator of the Hamburg-American Line were to go down anywhere within fifty or sixty miles of the German coast, nowhere would the funnels be submerged, and in most places the superstructure and main deck would be awash.

The Strait of Dover is very shallow, the mean depth being about fifteen fathoms, while there are many shoals where soundings range from three to ten fathoms. Any one who closely examines the chart can see that the navigation of the strait could easily be made impossible for submarines. But this of itself would not be sufficient.

The writer has been assured that long ago the British Admiralty threw a permanent line of defense from a point north of the Thames, running southeast in the vicinity of the Goodwin Sands, to a point not far from Dunkirk. This is the northern line of defense. The southern line is south and west in the English Channel. These two lines afford protection for the great seaports on the southern coast of England and the north coast of France, including London, Southampton, Plymouth, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, and Cherbourg. In this connection the significance of the statement made a few days ago by the French Ministry of Marine cannot be overestimated. It was in part: "All necessary precautions were taken long ago against the aggressions of German submarines. The measures taken against them in the English Channel are so efficacious that they may be expected to be sufficient."

Of the elaborate and intricate precautions and system for insuring the safety of ships in zones which cannot so readily be circumscribed nothing more need be said than to point out that the measures adopted have coped extremely well with the menace of the underwater boat. Their adequacy is realized more fully when it is remembered that the British Navy in home waters has for a long time past been immune from attack, and that of all the ships leaving the various ports of this country laden to the Plimsoll line with ammunition and necessaries of war not one of any importance, except the Lusitania, has been sunk on the east-bound passage.

Still, the phantom presence of the diving boat continues to haunt British waters. Coastwise vessels and trawlers innumerable are being sent to the bottom. As many as 50,000 tons of good ships have been sunk in a few days. The percentage of losses is small, it is true, but the total is considerable. Does Great Britain regard that total as being sufficient to urge her to use her utmost efforts to free the seas almost entirely of the submarine? The writer has been assured that this is so, and that she already has set out to achieve this object, and also to attempt the accomplishment of another design, both ambitious and far-reaching, and of great moment to the naval and military interests of the allied forces. But of that nothing need be said now.

It is the northern defense line of the Strait of Dover and its possible development to which attention now should be particularly directed.

A defense line, whether on land or sea, if pushed toward enemy territory, ceases to be defensive merely; it becomes offensive. Granting there exists such a line as has been called the northern defense line of the Strait of Dover, it will readily be seen that if that line could be pushed forward gradually north and east it would hamper more and more the free movement of hostile underwater boats. And if that line could be thrown forward until it stretched in front of the whole German coast, it would prevent effectively the exit or entrance of German submarines from or to the west coast of Germany, and German submarine operations outside the Baltic would practically cease.

The writer knows that it is believed by naval authorities that the British Admiralty has this end in view:

The northern defense line already referred to is to be pushed forward toward the coast of Germany till it stretches from the coast of England to a point outside the territorial waters of Denmark, then south to a few miles west of Heligoland, and from there, passing outside the territorial waters of Holland, to a place near Dunkirk.

How could Germany check the advance of this line? Not by submarine attack, for it is a defense line against submarines. Anchored below, and floating at or near the surface, to be attacked by a submarine, the underwater boat would have to come to the surface, where it would surely fall a victim to the destroyer patrol operating within the protected area. Besides, the line itself is so constructed that submarines cannot easily injure it. The only way Germany could stop the slow, but sure, advance would be by sending out her ships to attack it, but that would mean a naval engagement, which is exactly what Great Britain wants.

J. S. RENDY.

THE RADIO PIONEERS.

Some Men Whose Contributions Should Not Be Overshadowed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the highly interesting reports which have appeared in THE TIMES describing the radio (wireless) telephonic experiments carried on over great distances by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, using for the transmitting station one belonging to the United States Navy. Without desiring to disparage in the least the undoubtedly earnest and intelligent engineering work which has resulted in the accomplishment of this particular achievement, I feel strongly that less than due credit has been given to the many and eminent radio engineers who have done previous research work in this field, and without whose work the results just obtained would have been completely unattainable.

I have been credibly informed that what are known as oscillating gas valves have been used for generating and controlling the power used in this work. While I cannot hope to gauge the relative importance of the contributions of all the previous inventors, I certainly believe that the following gentlemen are entitled to much more than a curt dismissal of their claims and ignoring of all they have contributed to our knowledge of the oscillating gas valves. I refer to Edwin Armstrong of Columbia University, Dr. Lee De Forest, (under some of whose patents the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is already licensed,) Professor Fleming of London University, (one of the early workers in this field,) Peter Cooper Hewitt, Dr. Irving Langmuir of the General Electric Company, Dr. Meissner of the Telefunken Company, Professor George Pierce of Harvard University, H. J. Round of the English Marconi Company, Dr. Reisz and his associate, von Lieben, of the Telefunken Company, and Mr. Weagant of the American Marconi Company. Three of these gentlemen, Messrs. De Forest, Armstrong, and Langmuir, have in the order named made the results of their researches public in the "Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers," and the interesting and important information which they gave has thus become available.

It is impossible for me to apportion credit for the present achievement suitably among all the gentlemen mentioned, but it is quite certain that their united contributions to radio telephony have made the Arlington-Hawaii transmission possible. It is their due to receive credit for what they have done. It is not just that the commercial organizations involved should receive full public credit and the originating engineers be hidden by enforced anonymity. It is certainly to be hoped and expected that they will receive at least the mention which they have earned.

ALFRED N. GOLDSMITH,
College of the City of New York, New York, Oct. 1, 1915.

Two Families in Need.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, appeals for help for two families, both in urgent and genuine need

MILLS URGES GOOD IN THE CONSTITUTION

Doesn't Think That One Objectionable Provision Should Cause Its Rejection.

ANSWERS EX-JUDGE CULLEN

United Real Estate Owners Criticise Two Provisions—Labor Leaders Confer in Albany.

State Senator Ogden L. Mills deplored what he believed to be a lack of public interest in the principles of government involved in a consideration of the new constitutional amendments in a speech which he delivered yesterday afternoon at the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"We are more interested in personalities and individual struggles," he said, "than in the important principles to be passed upon next election day."

He considered the most important change of those proposed, he said, the provision for the consolidation of the 152 administrative departments and bureaus, which now exist, into 17 large departments, the heads of which would be appointed and removed by the Governor without the consent of the Senate.

"Efficiency is not made by a system of files and card indexes," he declared. "You get efficiency when you give a man authority and make him responsible.

"If the proposed amendments are adopted," he said in conclusion, "they will give the people of New York State a form of government better than they have ever had. The proposed new Constitution will do much more than this; it will give to the people of the United States a model form of government which they can afford to follow for the welfare of all."

After his speech Senator Mills was asked what he had to say of ex-Judge Cullen's criticism that the proposed Constitution did not guarantee to the citizens of the State the privilege to be tried by civil courts, when such existed, in time of invasion, insurrection, rebellion, or riot, which omission Judge Cullen believed to be especially dangerous to the laborer in time of strikes. Senator Mills replied:

"I have not had an opportunity to read Judge Cullen's article, but as a general proposition I think it very unfortunate if, because a man happens to disagree with any particular provision he should reject the Constitution as a whole, and advise others to do so. It is impossible that any one should agree with every provision, whole, it is a movement in the right direction.

No Comment from Whitman.

Governor Whitman, who was stopping at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday, was also asked what he thought about Judge Cullen's attack. He declined to comment, saying he had not yet had time to digest it.

"The Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association has issued a statement approving of the proposed changes, and making a special plea for its adoption because of the advance which it makes in favor of civil service reform. It says:

"The inclusion of the State Civil Service Commission as a constitutional body is a recognition of the importance of the work of the Commissioners, upon whom devolve the responsibility for an honest administration of the merit system. It no longer can be said that the Civil Service Commission is a subordinate branch of the Government, to be reorganized with each revolution of the political wheel. Instead of being made the subject of political manipulation there is now the opportunity to lay the foundation for a real advance in the administration of the competitive system. Continuity of administration is preserved by the overlapping term feature. There will always be at least two experienced persons on the commission. The Commissioners remain, however, properly within the reach of the people, as members of the commission are subject to removal 'for cause,' and have an opportunity to be heard in their own defense."

Real Estate Owners Object.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, yesterday said the association was making a thorough study of the proposed Constitution and would later announce its position. In the meantime he made, on behalf of the association, two criticisms on the instrument.

The first was that, while the present Constitution makes $1,000,000 the maximum which the State Controller can borrow in anticipation of taxes, the proposed Constitution fixes no maximum. Mr. Browne said it left it uncertain whether the Controller could borrow all in anticipation of taxes or whether he could so borrow without limit.

Mr. Browne also said that, while the present Constitution exempted for all time from the city debt, in calculating the legal 10 per cent. maximum debt limit, all bonded indebtedness at that time existing (1894) in excess of the 10 per cent. maximum debt limit, the Constitutional Convention had adopted the same section without adding the words "existing prior to 1894."

The effect of this, he said, was that the $160,000,000 dual subway system bonds and about $30,000,000 bonds on improvements, only partly self-sustaining, are exempted in calculating the future debt limit.

Labor May Fight Constitution.

Labor leaders of the State will meet in Albany today to plan a campaign against provisions of the proposed Constitution which they regard as unfavorable to labor, foremost of which is the provision which would increase the power of military tribunals in handling strikes. Union officials say that their sentiments are well expressed by ex-Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals Edgar M. Cullen, who has called the provision an invasion of the powers of civil courts.

Several well-known labor leaders have declared they will oppose the proposed Constitution as a whole, but Corresponding Secretary Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated Union of this city said last night before leaving for Albany that the conference might declare against only those provisions regarded as harmful to the interests of organized labor.

"Before Judge Cullen advocated the defeat of the extension of the jurisdiction of military courts, labor leaders had planned a fight on this provision as a great menace to the rights of organized toilers," he said. "It is an echo of the controversy between unions and reactionary interests, which wish to destroy them. We expect former Governor Glynn to help us defeat this proposed change. The conference tomorrow will point out the sections of the proposed Constitution the labor leaders regard as hostile to labor, and will inaugurate a State-wide campaign to beat them."

President Holland of the New York State Federation of Labor said he believed more than one section of the proposed Constitution had been aimed directly against organized labor and that he would start campaigns in all parts of the State to defeat amendments he regarded as harmful to labor.

NOTED BANDS HEARD.

Creatore and Sousa Give Sunday Night Concerts.

New York had many band concerts yesterday. In the Standard Theatre Giuseppe Creatore and his band gave concerts both afternoon and night, while at night in the Hippodrome John Philip Sousa conducted his band in the first of a series of concerts to be given Sunday nights in the big playhouse during the Winter.

The programs of all three concerts contained compositions by the conductors and classical selections. Miss Grace Hoffman, soprano; Miss Florence Hardeman, violinist, and Herbert L. Clarke, cornetist, were the soloists with Mr. Sousa's organization, while Mme. Emilia Bernabo sang with Creatore's musicians.

CARDINAL'S NIECE TO WED.

Miss Farley Will Be the Bride of Charles G. Coster.

The marriage of Miss Mary Teresa Farley, a niece of Cardinal Farley, and Charles George Coster of New York will take place on Thursday, Oct. 14, in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, and Cardinal Farley, assisted by the Rev. John Howlin Farley, a brother of the bride, will officiate.

The bride, who is a daughter of Mrs. Edward Farley of 194 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, will have her brother, Edward Farley, give her in marriage, and her attendants are to be Miss Mary Farrens and Miss Gertrude Leavy as bridesmaids and a cousin, Miss Marie Potts, as maid of honor.

Mr. Coster, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Coster of 64 WestNinety-fourth Street, will have J. Stanhope Costes, a brother, as his best man, and the ushers are to be J. Champion Farley and Gardiner Conroy of Brooklyn, John W. Clancy, and Henry J. Thellusson of New York.

WEDDING OF MISS PIGOT.

Brooklyn Girl to be Bride of Thomas Nolan on Oct. 20.

Marie Pigot, a daughter of Augustus Pigot of Brooklyn, will be married to Thomas Nolan of New Orleans on Oct. 20 in St. Joseph's Church, Pacific Street, Brooklyn. The wedding will be followed by a reception at the bride's home, 132 St. Mark's Avenue.

Miss Adele Pigot, a sister of the bride, is to be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Marie Mallon, Grace and May Furey, and Elizabeth McGrath of New York. Mr. Nolan will have Joseph Worrell of New Orleans as best man, and the ushers are to be Ernest Hessman of New York, Alfred Farrell and Raymond and Jay Pigot, brothers of the bride.

Pennoyer Joins London Embassy.

Richard Pennoyer, a member of the United States Diplomatic Corps, sailed yesterday on the St. Paul to become Second Secretary to Ambassador Walter Hines Page in London. Mr. Pennoyer has been in the State Department offices at Washington the last year, and previous to that was attached to the South American branch of the service. On his departure from Washington he was entertained at dinner by Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador, and the other members of the British Embassy.

Partridge-Bridewell Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Jeannette Bridewell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Bridewell of Flatbush, and Raymond M. Partridge of 106 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, is set for 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, in St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, and the reception will be held at the bride's home, 676 East Twenty-first Street.

Engagements Announced.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Catherine Louise Terry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Appleton Terry, to Rev. William Neely Ross, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ogden Ross, Miss Terry is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, Class of 1912, and has studied for the past two years with Miss Ebele, the sculptor. Mr. Ross was graduated from Columbia in 1911 and Union Theological Seminary in 1915. Shortly before his graduation he was called to the pastorate of the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, New York City.

Miss Madeline C. Denison, a daughter of Charles H. Denison of 1,015 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, has become engaged to Charles Demerie Jenkins of Baltimore, Md. The wedding is to take place early this Winter.

Miss Marjorie Walbridge Brown, a daughter of Mrs. Howard McWilliams of Plainfield, N. J., by her first husband, is to wed Kenneth Hamilton Condit, a son of Colonel Oscar H. Condit of East Orange, N. J. Mr. Condit is an instructor at Princeton.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Angela Sause, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edmond J. Sause, and Dr. John G. Williams, formerly of Branford, Canada, now of Brooklyn, and connected with St. Mary's Hospital. The wedding will take place in November, but the date has not been set. Miss Sause, whose home is at 481 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, is a niece of Miss Hannah M. Sause and a sister of Miss Mary Sause and Edmond F. and David M. Sause.

An engagement just announced in Detroit and of much interest in New York and Brooklyn is that of Phelps Newberry, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry (Miss Hattie Barnes) and Miss Crestina Van Husan, a daughter of Mrs. C. M. Van Husan of Detroit. Mr. Newberry is a grandson of the late Colonel Alfred C. Barnes of Brooklyn of the publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Co., and has many relatives in Brooklyn and this city. His brother, Barnes Newberry, married a short time ago Miss Elizabeth Goddard Binney of Providence, R. I., and his sister, Miss Carol Newberry, married Frank Brooks. The date for the wedding has not been announced.

HITCHCOCK AND FOY LOST IN THE MOVIES

Film Gives Comedians Little Chance to Display the Qualities That Won Them Fame.

"THE COWARD" WINS FAVOR

Southern Life in War Times Well Portrayed at the Knickerbocker—"Zaza" at the Strand.

Two serious and two comic pictures make up the second Triangle program, shown for the first time yesterday afternoon in the Knickerbocker Theatre. Each is an excellent example of the art of the cinema, and together they illustrate both the broad scope and the limitations of the new art.

The limitations seem to be more sharply defined in the comic pictures, for neither "Stolen Magic" nor "A Favorite Fool" is excruciatingly funny, while "Old Heidelberg" and "The Coward" unfold dramatic tales in a fairly engrossing manner. Raymond Hitchcock is the star of "Stolen Magic," and Eddie Foy and the numberless little Foys cavort in "A Favorite Fool."

When the silent nature of the moving picture is considered the problem of the director who produces a funny film becomes more apparent. Mr. Hitchcock in real life is exceedingly funny because of his facial expression, his voice, and his personality. On the screen he is entirely bereft of the second of these qualifications, and partially of the last-named. For, however much the moviemad may protest, the flickering screen shadow is cold compared to the living presence. The author of the spoken play relies largely on dialogue for his humor, and this the screen comedy must do without.

Considering these manifold handicaps it is not strange that the dramatic pictures were far superior to the farcical ones. A kick properly adjusted, a hard fall into a rain barrel, or a glimpse of garments exposed to the public view only in shop windows is the plot of the unconventional scenario. Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Foy were amusing when their pantomimic powers were disclosed in close-ups, but that was about the only opportunity they had to display their abilities. The movie directors have yet to distinguish the difference between vulgarity and humor.

John Emerson adapted Wilhelm Meyer-Forster's romantic melodrama, "Old Heidelberg," for the screen and produced it under the supervision of D. W. Griffith. It is not probable that many who saw the rich production of this play at the New Theatre will prefer the movie presentation, but the probabilities are that few who saw the former will witness the latter. The sentimental story of the Prince who loved the innkeeper's daughter lends itself well to screen exposition. Wallace Reid, who will be seen soon as the Don José in Geraldine Farrar's "Carmen" pictures, is attractive as the Prince. The Griffith touch is noticeable in some panoramic battle scenes.

Thomas H. Ince's picture, "The Coward," however, is the best of the new bill. It tells the story of a Southern lad, forced to join the Confederate ranks against his wishes, who deserts when beside himself with fear. But the blood of his ancestors finally regenerates him, and single handed, he routs the staff of Yankee officers in war council in the room below the attic where he has been hiding, steals their plans and turns defeat into victory.

Not only is the picture photographically excellent, but the atmosphere of the South has been preserved in the smallest details. And then it is cumulative in interest and quite dramatic. There is one scene in which the coward, turned hero, pursued on horseback, plunges from a narrow bridge into the stream below. It is a daring feat that draws an audible gasp from the audience. Frank Keenan gives one of his rugged characterizations of the fine old Southern father of the boy, although there is a bit too much of Mr. Keenan standing pokerblank before the camera, turning his head slowly from left to right, breathing visibly the while.

In the Strand Theatre the beautiful Pauline Frederick was shown in a picture version of "Zaza." This was one of the films that underwent a baptism of flame in the fire that destroyed the studios of the Famous Players. It was in the vault and was left untouched.

Theda Bara, in a melodramatic picture entitled "Sin," was the feature shown in the Academy of Music. William E. Shay acted the principal man's rôle for the picture, which was taken in the studios of William Fox. "The Song of the Wage Slave" was the feature offering in the Eighty-first Street Theatre. "The Majesty of the Law," a picture designed to exhibit the capacity of George Fawcett for acting vigorous types, was projected in the Plaza Theatre.

Baby Born to Sallie Fisher.

Sallie Fisher, the musical comedy actress, who was last seen here in "Watch Your Step" at the New Amsterdam last Spring, is the mother of a baby girl born Saturday. In private life Miss Fisher is Mrs. Arthur Houghton. Mr. Houghton is also associated with the stage, being one of Charles Dillingham's managers. Young Miss Houghton has a little brother several years her senior.

London to See "Chin-Chin."

"Chin-Chin" is to be produced in London. Alfred Butt, director of the Palace, has completed arrangements with Charles Dillingham for the English rights to the musical comedy, and it will be presented in London about Dec. 1. In order to copy the Globe production as closely as possible, moving pictures of the performance will be taken and the musical numbers will be recorded on talking machine disks.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Behold Thy Wife" has been chosen as the title of the new play by William Harlowe Briggs which Henry W. Savage has accepted for production. Rehearsal has been called for next Monday under the direction of George Marion.

"Our Children," Louis Anspacher's comedy, which ended its engagement on Saturday night in Maxine Elliott's Theatre, may not leave New York. Negotiations are under way for another theatre and after several changes in cast, if present plans carry, the engagement will be resumed.

"Ill-Starred Babbie," a comedy by Will W. Whalen and Bartley Cushing, will have its first performance next Monday night at Lebanon, Penn. Later it will be offered in New York.

Donald McDonald and Bert Gilbert have been engaged by E. A. Weil for important roles in "A Bare Idea," a musical play in which Dorothy Arthur will be starred.

A new scene showing the launching of a dreadnought at the Brooklyn Navy Yard with the attendant crowds will be added to "Town Topics" at the Century tonight. Adelaide and Hughes's dance, "The Cat and the Canary," which was deleted after the dress rehearsal, will be given a place again in the revue.

The company that will be seen here later in Frank Mandel's farce, "Sherman Was Right," will go to Rochester today, where the first performance will be given on Wednesday night. Hale Hamilton, Sam Sidman, Ben Hendricks, Martin Alsop, Jeffrys Lewis, Georgie Laurence, and Ernest Cossart are among the principals.

About the time the "Carmen" picture, for which Geraldine Farrar acted makes its appearance at the Strand, another film, based on Prosper Merimee's immortal story will be shown. It is the result of a year's work in the studios of the Fox Film Corporation. Theda Bara acted the title role for this version.

SHAKESPEARE CELEBRATION

Many Clubs Make Plans for Tercentenary Anniversary.

Plans for the city-wide celebration of the ter-centenary anniversary of the death of Shakespeare are assuming definite shape. The celebration is being arranged by the New York City Shakespeare Committee, and among the bodies that will participate are the Drama League, the Players, the English Folk Dance Society, the Philharmonic and New York Symphony orchestras, and various schools and colleges of the city.

The celebration will begin with performances during the Winter of the plays of Shakespeare and other Elizabethan dramas in colleges, schools and clubs. It will culminate with the presentation by the Players of a community masque written by Percy MacKaye. This will be given on or about April 23, the anniversary day.

While these events are benig held in New York there will be similar celebrations in the larger cities of the country under the auspices of the Drama League. This organization hopes to present the masque at some of its other centres.

There will be special music programs and a prize will be given for the best composition on a Shakespearean subject. A series of morris and sword dance competitions and of English country dance balls will be held under the auspices of the English Folk Dance Society, organized recently to spread the knowledge of the dances of Shakespeare's time. Walter Damrosch of the New York Symphony and Josef Stransky of the Philharmonic have announced programs of music inspired by Shakespeare, and the libraries will place the scores and books dealing with the age so they will be easily accessible to their readers.

SPANISH COMPOSER COMING.

Enrique Granados to Hear Premiere of His Opera at the Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan Opera Company yesterday issued its prospectus for the coming season. Among the promises is the presence of Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, for the premiere of his opera, "Goyesca," the first Spanish opera to be given at the Metropolitan. The new productions mentioned are Borodine's "Prince Igor" and a revival of Bizet's "Les Pecheurs de Perles."

The season will begin on Nov. 15 and will last twenty-four weeks, the first twenty to be devoted to opera and the remaining four to the productions of the Diaghileff Ballets Russes. The regular subscription performances will take place on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons. There will be a Saturday night series later in the season, an afternoon cycle of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen," some special performances of "Parsifal," and some special matinée performances of the novelties and certain other operas.

Among the new engagements not already mentioned is that of Jan Hythekke to be stage director for the German répertoire.

The new singers listed are Maria Barrientos, Ida Cajatti, Julia Heinrich, Edith Mason, Helen Warrum, and Erma Zarska, sopranos; Flora Perini, contralto; Giacomo Damacco, tenor; Giuseppe De Luca, baritone, and Pompilio Malatesta and Henri Scott, basses. Giuseppe Bonfiglio has been newly engaged as premier danseur.

The new conductors are Gaetano Bavagnoli and Arthur Bodansky.

WANTS ALIEN ACTORS TAXED

Wilton Lackaye Assails Rule Exempting Their Incomes Here.

When Wilton Lackaye goes to Washington next week he plans to visit the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and ask him why he made a ruling recently that foreign actors playing in America were to be exempted from paying an income tax, while native-born players must remit. Mr. Lackaye announced his intention at a meeting of the Woman's American Club, at which he was the principal speaker, last night in the Hotel Majestic. The motto of the club is "America for Americans," as Mrs. Beatrice Goldie, its President, announced, and this proved an excellent cue for Mr. Lackaye, who is never happier than when extending fists across the sea.

Mr. Lackaye said he did not object to artists of any country who had anything to teach us marketing their art here, but he did object to the class he termed "noisy adventurers who came to exploit America, get a hatful of money, and then return home to make fun of us."

When Mr. Lackaye assailed the Commissioner's ruling a murmur went up from the women and with the actor's instinct for the psychological exit, Mr. Lackaye sat down. Then Mrs. Goldie read a copy of resolutions the club had sent to New York managers asking that they give preference to native players, and answers from several managers. Among the other speakers was Howard Kyle of the Actors' Equity Association.

COCKATOO A 'QUICK STUDY.'

Boy Wins an Engagement for His Pet in Cast of "Treasure Island."

A double-crested cockatoo that proved a quick study obtained the engagement for the rôle of Captain Flint in the forthcoming production of a dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" at the Punch and Judy Theatre. Charles Hopkins, who will produce the play in his little playhouse this month, advertised Saturday in THE NEW YORK TIMES for a parrot that could be taught quickly three words.

A clever youth who knew his "Treasure Island," with the mental agility of a stage detective, jumped to the conclusion that those words must be "Pieces of eight, pieces of eight," rehearsed his bird in those lines, and walked away with the engagement.

Broadhurst Play Tonight.

George Broadhurst's new play, "What Money Can't Buy," will be presented in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on Tuesday night of next week. The first performance will be given tonight in Baltimore. The central rôle of the drama was written for George Fawcett, and it is said to provide him with excellent acting opportunities. His supporting company includes Anne Meredith, Sydney Shields, Edith Campbell Walker, Adelaide Russ Whytal, William B. Mack, Frank Kemble Cooper, Robert Cain, Calvin Thomas, and William Devereux.

Farewell to "Grumpy."

Cyril Maude will end his return engagement in "Grumpy" at the Empire on Saturday night, although the size of the audiences in the three weeks he has been there has indicated that he might stay indefinitely. When it was seen that notwithstanding the fact that the play was in its third year, its drawing powers were unimpaired, an effort was made to change Mr. Maude's bookings, but it was found impossible to substitute others for them, and he will begin his tour next week.

Tris Speaker in a New Role.

The audience at the Century saw a baseball hero in a new rôle last night. When Will Rogers had finished his performance with the lariat he led from the wings a man whom he introduced at Tris Speaker of the Red Sox. Mr. Speaker then proceeded to do some of Mr. Rogers's twists with the rope, with almost as much dexterity as the cowboy himself. The audience liked the idea of the player, who is to take part in the world's series, performing with a lariat and applauded enthusiastically.

MEN BURIED 6 DAYS FOUND ALIVE IN MINE

Workers Entombed in Pennsylvania Colliery Crawl to Top of Chute to Escape Drowning.

TWO DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

One Saved Dinner Pail When Crash Came, Preventing Starvation of Prisoners—All Will Recover.

LANSFORD, Penn., Oct. 3.—The nine miners who were entombed last Monday in the Foster Creek tunnel of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at Coaldale, by a slide of coal dust, were taken out alive at 4:25 this afternoon. They were found on top of a chute in which they had crawled to escape a flood of water that had broken from an abandoned working and caused more than 300 feet of gangway roof to fall, shutting off means of escape. The men are now in the hospital, and reports from there tonight hold promise that all will recover. None of them, however, was in condition tonight to tell of their harrowing experience.

The rescued men are Elmer Herring, Peter Lermick, Joseph Murphy, John McAndrew, Dominick Holcheck, John Bononus, Michael Bodoldy, Joseph Lagonis, and Charles Matchakis. Two fellow-mine workers, William Watkins and George Holleywood, made their escape from the underground prison on Tuesday after crawling through holes made in the fallen rock and coal.

The rescue was accomplished after two hundred mine workers and company officials had battled for six days against discouraging conditions in the choked-up gangway. Their task was made more difficult by a three-foot stream of water which flowed from an adjoining working and which could be regulated only by the constant operation of many pumps.

After blasting and tearing away more than 300 feet of solid rock, coal, and timbers that had been wedged tightly into the gangway by the fall of the roof, rescue forces early today reached an open space, down which a stream of water poured from the undermined source. Once more their work was checked by the presence of an even deeper flow of water. A wooden platform resembling a large raft was built above the surface of the water, and the rescuers advanced toward the chutes where the entombed miners had taken refuge.

At the top of Chute No. 27, do vn which the coal from upper veins is thrown to the loading cars, the men were found huddled together. All were terribly weakened by their 150 hours' imprisonment, but when they saw the lights of the rescuers they hailed the party in weak voices.

The relatives and friends of the entombed men, who had been constantly at the mouth of the shaft since Monday, awaiting news from their beloved ones, did not know that the men were found until the first of the stretcher-bearers came out of the tunnel and lifted their burden into the ambulances. The report quickly spread, and soon 5,000 persons from the surrounding towns were gathered at the mine shaft.

Several of the rescued men talked cheerfully to their stretcher-bearers while being taken from the mine and from them it was learned that fish oil and a few crushed chicken bones had made up their principal diet until Thursday, when the latter "delicacy" gave out and the fish oil composition proved to be the only item on the bill of fare.

Each of the men had in his pockets several inches of a fish oil substance that is used by mine workers in lamps and which gives a smokeless flame. One of them, John Bononus, saved his dinner pail when the slide occurred and this is probably what saved the men from starvation. In the pail Bononus had a large quantity of bread, cheese, articles of food found in most miners' cans, and the greater portion of a roast chicken.

All of the food was shared among his companions, but the chicken was saved until the last. Not knowing how long they would be held prisoners, the men partook of their food in small quantities. For the past two days, however, they had been without food.

193 DIVORCE PLEAS UP TODAY, UNOPPOSED

Many Nationalities in Long List in Which the Defendants Offer No Protest.

When Justice Newburger takes his seat in Special Term, Part III. of the Supreme Court today he will face a calendar of 193 undefended divorce cases. Today is the opening of the Fall Term and the divorce actions represent the accumulation of cases filed since the close of the June Term added to those continued from the previous term.

How many of the cases Justice Newburger will hear depends upon the evidence ready and upon the number of cases in which the plaintiffs are prepared to proceed. The roll of the plaintiffs will be called and it is certain that counsel for many of them will ask for adjournments, but others will be ready to go ahead. Those adjourned will be put on the calendar for some future day and the Juctice will hear the evidence in as many as possible of those ready.

As the actions are undefended, the evidence will all be on one side. It will consist, for the most part, in the rehearsal of grievances by plaintiffs, and, if history is repeated, a majority of the plaintiffs will be women, so the Justice will be the audience for chapter after chapter of domestic infelicity.

A glance at the names in the list of the seekers for divorce indicates that no particular race or nationality predominates, Deutsch, McGrath, De Sibbo, Csenger, MacFarland, Montecuollo, Wilheme, Markowitz, Takacs, Di Franco, Solomon, Classon, Kwiatek, Williams, Morris and Jones are picked at random from the list.

J. Wesley Johnson.

J. Wesley Johnson, a noted horseman and breeder of New Jersey and founder of the firm of J. W. Johnson, Silverware, of 32 Maiden Lane, New York, died yesterday at his home on Wachung Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., in his seventy-second year. He was born near that city and founded his firm, first in John Street, nearly fifty years ago. Mr. Johnson was one of the oldest commuters of Plainfield, and was the first to advocate the establishment of the "club car" on the Jersey Central Railroad.

Justice John P. Elkin.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—John P. Elkin, Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and formerly one of the most prominent figures in the politics of this State, died in a hospital here tonight following an operation for liver trouble. He was 58 years old, and was elected to the Supreme Court eleven years ago. From 1896 to 1899 he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and was defeated for the Gubernatorial nomination in 1902 by Judge Samuel Pennypacker through the efforts of Senator Matthew S. Quay. His home was in Indiana, Penn.

Reynold Kohlhaas.

Reynold Kohlhaas, a pioneer silk loom builder of Paterson, N. J., died on Saturday in St. Joseph's Hospital in that city in his sixty-third year. He was born in Paterson and was one of the best known textile machinery men in this country. Mr. Kohlhaas started in business with his father, who owned a small factory in the old Gun Mill district. During the past forty years he had invented many improvements in silk machinery.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10PM. Register today!

CLINTON STEPHENS DEAD.

Founder of Clason Point and Engineer Expires on Long Island.

Clinton Stephens, known as the founder of Clason Point, whose property there is said to be worth more than $1,000,000, and who was formerly widely known as a railroad and bridge builder, died on Friday on the farm where he was born, in South Bay, L. I., in his eighty-second year.

Soon after becoming a civil engineer, Mr. Stephens built parts of the Erie Railroad and the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad. He also built the Hawks Mountain, Haverstraw, and Shawangunk tunnels. In 1879 he received the contract to build the San Hilario tunnel in Mexico, which was to drain great silver mines. During the following year his camp was attacked, his four American foremen killed, and he barely escaped with his life.

In later years he became a member of the contracting firm of Stephens & O'Rourke, which built a section of the aqueduct and the New York & New England Railroad. Sixteen years ago he retired and bought eighteen acres of land at Clason Point and founded the Summer resort and the Clason Point Amusement Park.

Benjamin Myer Brink.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Benjamin Myer Brink, an author and authority on the history of this State, died today at his home in Katsbaan, Ulster County, in his sixty-eighth year. He was a lineal descendant of Huybert Lambertse, who came to this country in 1658 and whose son, Cornelius, adopted the name of Brink and became the first of that family in America. Mr. Brink was the author of "The History of Saugerties" and for many years was editor of "Olde Ulster," a historical and genealogical magazine.

Obituary Notes.

VICTOR SCHLEICHER, a veteran of the Civil War, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles N. Brooks, in Rutherford, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year. A son also survives him.

EDWARD H. CARPENTER, formerly in the insurance business in Boston and later maker of fishing lines, died on Saturday at his home in Castine, Me., in his forty-sixth year.

Mrs. CAROLINE F. SEARLE, widow of Hackell G. Searle, one of the founders of Searle, Bailey & Co., manufacturers of straw goods, of this city, died on Saturday at her home, 142 West Fifty-eighth Street, in her eighty-second year.

PETER MASSOTH, a retired butcher of this city, died recently at the home of his son, Dr. Harry P. Massoth, in New Rochelle, N. Y., in his sixty-first year.

Miss CORNELIA S. POST, daughter of the late Andrew H. Post, a member of the firm of Post & McCord, building contractors of this city, died on Saturday at her home in Englewood, N. J.

ALEXANDER J. BROWN, for many years a sportsman in this city, died yesterday at his home, 356 St. Mark's Avenue, in his sixtieth year. He was formerly an amateur baseball player and of recent years was well-known as a prize fight referee.

CHARLES W. CROSSMON, proprietor of a hotel at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., died of a paralytic stroke there yesterday. He was 66 years old.

HENRY J. LANE, who served three terms in the Assembly, died at his home in Sacket Harbor, N. Y., on Saturday. He was 70 years old.

Marriage and death notices intendea for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

EGGLESTON.—Born, Oct. 2, 1915, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Eggleston, Jr., of 464 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

ROBINSON.—To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Robinson, (nee Mabel Schauer,) a son, Oct. 2, 1915.

ALTMARK.—Sept. 30, 235 East 50th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Altmark, a son.

KANNER.—Sept. 30, 1,723 Madison Av., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Kanner, a son.

KLEIN.—Sept. 26, Brunor's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. V. Klein, a daughter.

LEVINE.—Sept. 26, 2,040 11th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Levine, a son.

LIPMAN.—Sept. 26, 2,116 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Lipman, a daughter.

MALKENSON.—Sept. 30, 183 Hooper St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Malkenson, a daughter.

NORTON.—Sept. 29, 300 East 15th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Norton, a son.

SOLOMON.—Sept. 27, 1,327 Bristow St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Solomon, a daughter.

WORDES.—Sept. 29, 309 Beck St., to Mr. and Mrs. R. Wordes, a son.

WYLLINS.—Sept. 29, Women's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Wyllins, a son.

Engaged

BLUM—NATHAN.—Selma Nathan to Joseph Blum.

BUSTO—SCHLOSS.—Mathilda Schloss to Leo J. Busto.

COHEN—MEYERS.—Anna Meyers to David Cohen.

CORPER—WALFISH.—Mayme Walfish to Louis Corper.

FISHER—DOBLIN.—Jeannette Doblin to Franklyn M. Fisher.

FREUNDLICH—SELIGMAN.—Fannie E. Seligman to Harry N. Freundlich.

FRIEDMAN—JANOVER.—Dorothy Janover to M. A. Friedman.

GANS—MEYER.—Lucille Meyer to Sol M. Gans.

GOLDBAUM—LICHTIG.—Helene Lichtig to Frederick H. Goldbaum.

GORDON—LAUPHEIMER.—Henriette L. Lauphemer to William E. Gordon.

HARRIS—LONDON.—Rae London to Joseph Harris.

KAVALER—WILINSKY.—Alma Wilinsky to Bernard Kavaler.

KENDZUR—SAMUEL.—Sadie E. Samuel to Samuel Kendzur.

KICHLER—DAVIS.—Etta Davis to Louis A. Kichler.

KOHNFELDER — GREENFELD. — Gertrude Greenfeld to Harry Kohnfelder.

KUNFMAN—KLAPPER.—Lillian Klapper to Dr. Joseph Kunfman.

LAFF—SHEPERD.—Lillian Sheperd to Isador M. Laff.

OBER—SOBEL.—Cora Sobel to Lawrence Ober.

ROTHENBERG — BOBROWSKY.—Eva Bobrowsky to Herman Rothenberg.

SALMON—LOEWE.—Beatrice M. Loewe to Wallace A. Salmon.

SCHAEFFER—FASSLER.—Anna Fassler to Samuel Schaeffer.

SCHWARTZ—PLATT.—Ida Platt to Willard Schwartz.

SILVER—ROSENBERG.—Mildred Rosenberg to Bernard Silver.

STURTZ—UNSCHULD.—Fleda Unschuld to Theodore J. Sturtz.

TREUHOLD—STRAUSS.—Carrie Strauss to Henry Treuhold.

WEINSTEIN—GITSKY.—Frances Gitsky to Jack Weinstein.

WEISEL—COHN.—Helen Cohn to Isidor Weisel.

Married

THORON—HOOPER.—Oct. 2, 1915, at King's Chapel, Boston, Mass., by the Rev. Howard N. Brown, Miss Louisa Chapin Hooper, daughter of the late Edward William Hooper of Boston, to Ward Thoron.

AMBROSE—McKENNA.—Sept. 26, Helen McKenna to Thomas E. Ambrose.

KOCH—WOLF.—Sept. 30, Estelle Wolf to Harvey B. Koch.

WARNER—BLIMBINE.—Sept. 30, Cora M. Blimbine to M. J. Warner.

Brooklyn.

VERITY—McCREERY.—Oct. Effie I. McCreery to Ansel P. Verity.

Died.

BRINK.—Died at Katsbaan, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1915, Benjamin Myer Brink, in his 68th year. Funeral from his late residence, Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—Charlotte P. Brown, wife of William H. Brown, on Sunday, Oct. 3. Funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 12 noon. Philadelphia papers please copy.

CADMUS.—In Ridgewood, N. J., Oct. 2, 1915, Cora Anita Cadmus, aged 50 years 8 mos, 29 days. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 90 North Maple Av., on Tues., Oct. 5, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CHANROUX.—At her late residence, 153 Smart St., Flushing, L. I., Oct. 3, 1915, Marie Eulalie, widow of Eugene Chanroux, aged 74 years. Funeral private.

COX.—On Sunday, Oct. 3, 1915, Hannah, beloved wife of Chas. Cox. Services at her late residence, 329 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

WATERS PIANOS

We have taken in exchange for new **Waters Pianos** and **Waters-Autola** player-pianos a large number of good uprights which we must dispose of quickly. We need the room.

These pianos have been put in fine condition and will be sold at **very low prices** and on **easy terms.**

This is a **special** chance to get a good piano at less than its real value. **Write for catalogue.**

Horace Waters & Co.

134 Fifth Avenue, near 18th Street

Branch Stores OPEN EVENINGS { 127 W. 42d St., near Broadway; 254 W. 125th St., near 8th Ave.; 371 E. 149th St., near 3rd Ave.

Died.

DAVIS.—On Sunday, Oct. 3, 1915, Moe Davis. Funeral from his late residence, 72 East 115th St., 11 A. M.

DE LONG.—At Denville, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 1, 1915, Emily J., widow of Delavan De Long. Funeral services will be held at the home of Robert H. Illingsworth, 27 Walnut St., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.

DUTCHER.—At East Orange, N. J., Oct. 2, 1915, Helen Hamilton, wife of Edward H. Dutcher. Funeral services will be held at the Munn Av. Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M.

GARIEPY.—Marcella C. Gariepy (nee Leddy,) beloved wife of Louis J. Gariepy. Funeral from her late residence, 1,384 Marmion Av., on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Daly Av. and 176th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Interment St. Raymond's.

GEN

RED SOX STRONG IN FIELDING—FEDERALS IN CLOSE FINISH—GOLF—ATHLETICS—FOOTBALL

RED SOX WILL LEAD PHILLIES IN FIELDING

World's Series "Dope" Shows Both Infield and Outfield of Boston to be Stronger.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

	Value in Offense.	Value in Defense.	Value in Season.	Val. in Series.
Whitted	760	632	770	702
Lewis	774	665	762	749
INFIELD AND OUTFIELD VALUES.				
Infield—				
Red Sox	2891	2374	2909	2606
Phillies	2936	2729	2841	2808
Outfield—				
Red Sox	2375	2091	2331	2320
Phillies	2285	1993	2229	2219

With the comparative figures of Whitted and Lewis, left fielders of the rival teams, we reach the finish of the study of the regular teams, and with rather surprising results. The fact that Philadelphia's outfield shows so well when studied in comparison with the famous Red Sox trio is astonishing, and shows that Moran's team has a lot of strength for which it has not received credit. While the Red Sox outfigure the Phillies by a rather heavy margin in both the infield and outfield, it is not enough to offset what advantage may be gained through comparison of pitchers alone. The Phillies are not outclassed. We find that their pitchers will have to pitch about 7 per cent. better ball than the Red Sox to equalize the difference in hitting power, and that the fielders will have to do about 8 per cent. better than they do regularly to bring them to the Boston standard, unless the Red Sox fall off that much in their work. Figures show that neither team is likely to hit as hard as it does in season, because the opposing pitchers "dope out" to cut down its batting and reduce the attacking strength all round. But to the final comparison of the regulars. There is a big surprise in those figures. You would not suspect that Whitted, cast off by the Boston Braves, ranks so closely up to Duffy Lewis this Fall that there is small choice between them. Neither did I until I studied the dope carefully and analyzed each man's work.

Whitted Keeps Team Happy.

When you come to figure an individual ball player you must make allowance for his disposition, if that tends either to enhance the value of his work or to detract from it. Whitted is an odd ball player. He has disposition. Last year he was one of the most valuable of the Braves. He was the happy disposition, the fellow who turned serious situations into a joke, who laughed off rows between players, smoothed over difficulties, stood between some of the athletes and Stallings, often taking the blandishings of the irascible manager upon himself, to shield some more sensitive person. Stallings used him when he wanted to vent his ire upon the team, and Whitted grinned and passed it off with a jest. On the Phillies' team he has been invaluable in keeping up the team spirit during discouraging times. He has cheered the players along, furnished the "pep" and the punch that some of them needed, and made Moran's way easier by his tact in straightening out those little internal clashes that so often injure a ball club.

Whitted is a dangerous man on the attack, resourceful, quick to switch his plan, and he can hit. He bumps that old grape fruit to the tune of about .280, gets on a lot of times, and is one of the top-notchers in run scoring for his team. His fielding is not brilliant, but it has been satisfactory, and with a steady job assured he has really done better work this year than he did last. On the bases he is not a speedy man, but he is tricky, trying to outguess pitchers, and he steals a fair number of times, principally by catching the other team unprepared. He is just a little above the average in mechanical ability for outfielders. He watches batters closely, and he works hard and fights all the time. It is his spirit and punch that make him compare so well with his rival.

Duffy Lewis is one of the problems of the series. We are so accustomed to refer to Boston's wonderful outfield that at times we take it for granted that it is flawless. Carrigan does not figure things that way. He sits down there on the bench and sees a lot of things that are forgotten by the fans. There was a time late this season when it seemed as if Lewis would be benched and that Hendrickson would get a steady job in left field. It was rumored through the American League that the change was certain, but it did not take place, as Lewis braced considerably in his hitting, especially in his hitting.

Lewis is not the greatest outfielder. He is scarcely above the average as a mechanical fielder, but he has strong points, too. His ability to throw and to cut off hard drives that go foul after crossing third base on the Boston grounds, and to retrieve the ball before it gets into that embarrassing corner is one of his strong points which will come in handy even on the Braves' new field. He has a rather short field near the foul line, and he can get to anything inside the barrier. He has nerve and courage in going against fences and stands for fly balls. He is inclined to make his worst breaks at the most important moments of games, possibly through ill-luck, more probably through over-anxiety to make the play. Every ball player calls this luck, but I have a suspicion that there is a psychological reason for muffs and fumbles at important times.

Lewis a Good Hitter.

One thing is certain—you never can say Whitted isn't trying, and that charge was brought against Lewis late in the season because he seemed to lack his old confidence and looked discouraged. I know that a lot of ball players who hold iron-clad contracts did not try hard this year beyond protecting themselves. I have seen outfielders deliberately stop batted balls, let them fall to the ground, and then toss them back to the infield instead of trying to scoop them cleanly and make a play. I heard Lewis accused of this, but his own team-mates indignantly denied it. They said "Duff" just had a little slump in his work. He can hit. He is one of the best of his kind at hitter, and is liable to clean up at any time with a terrific smash to left. He hits the left-handers well, and he hits good pitching. I have before me the clipped scores of a dozen games in which Boston made few hits off opposing pitchers, and Lewis in almost every case was one of the few who scored hits, especially up to July 15.

That is an interesting feature of doping these fellows. I took all the box scores of the season and sorted them in reference to the number of runs made by the Red Sox—shut-outs, one-run, two runs, and so on. Then I studied through each man's record to see what kind of pitching he was hitting, and whether he hit the good ones, the bad ones, the left-handers, and so on. There were some revelations in the process. Then I took the opponents' scores in the same order and studied the pitching of the Red Sox from that angle, studying what kind of batters hit them and what kind they fooled. In that way one gets a pretty fair line on the ability of the men against all sorts of pitchers, and it will be a surprise to you to see how well Whitted has done against classy pitching. Whitted ought to hit fairly well against Boston's pitchers, and be one of the chief contributors to Philadelphia's scoring. Not that he will hit hard, or that the Phils will score many runs, but he is liable to deliver the timely blow that may settle a close game.

Tomorrow we pass along to the catchers, and reach the more important stage of the dope.

(Copyright, 1915, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Giants Win in the Ninth.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—Burns's single in the ninth, sending in two runs, gave the New York Giants a 6 to 4 victory over the Colonials, an independent team, in an exhibition game here today. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Giants	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 2	6	5 3
Colonials	2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	4	7 3

Batteries—Schupp, Ritter, and Doolin; Watson and Waters.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 4.
Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Kansas City, 2.
Baltimore, 9; Newark, 5.
Newark, 6; Baltimore, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	88	61	.591	5
Boston	79	68	.538	7
Brooklyn	79	70	.530	6
Chicago	73	80	.477	1
Pittsburgh	73	81	.474	0
St. Louis	72	81	.471	1
New York	68	79	.462	7
Cincinnati	71	83	.461	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	99	47	.678	8
Detroit	100	54	.649	0
Chicago	93	61	.604	0
Washington	84	66	.560	4
New York	66	81	.449	7
St. Louis	63	91	.409	0
Cleveland	57	95	.375	2
Philadelphia	41	108	.275	5

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston, (2 games.)
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Beats Cleveland in Last Game of the Season.

DETROIT, Oct. 3.—Detroit, playing its last game of the season, defeated Cleveland 6 to 5, and established an American League record. The Tigers won 100 games this year, something no club in the league, which finished in second place, had previously accomplished. Cobb also set a base stealing record. His theft of second base in the second inning gave him an unofficial total of ninety-seven stolen sacks. The Tigers won the game in the eighth when Burns scored on Dubuc's sacrifice fly. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	2	2	2	2
Vitt, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
Cobb, cf.	3	0	2	1	1
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
C'ford, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	2	3	12	0
Young, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3
McKee, c.	4	1	3	7	1
C'leskie, p.	2	1	1	0	5
†Moriarty	1	0	0	0	0
James, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Dubuc, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	13	27	17

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wilte, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
Ch'an, ss.	4	1	2	2	7
Roth, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Smith, rf.	5	1	1	2	0
Kirke, 1b.	5	0	2	14	0
B'bare, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Turner, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
O'Neil	0	0	0	3	0
Klepfer, p.	3	0	1	0	2
*W'gans	1	0	0	0	0
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Total	38	5	12	24	18

*Batted for Klepfer in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Coveleskie in the sixth inning.
Errors—Roth, Smith, Kirke, Veach.

Detroit	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	—5

Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Bush, Cobb, O'Neil. Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 2. Sacrifice fly—Dubuc. Double plays—Turner, Chapman and Kirke; Cobb, Bush and McKee. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Klepfer, 1; off Coveleskie, 3. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 10 in 6 innings; off Hames, 2 in 2 innings; off Dubuc, 0 in 1 inning; off Klepfer, 11 in 7 innings; off Jones, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Klepfer, 2; by Coveleskie, 4; by James, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Evans. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

White Sox Make Clean Sweep.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Chicago made a clean sweep of the series with St. Louis today when they won their final game of the season, 7 to 2. The locals hit Hamilton opportunely, Felsch and J. Collins each making home runs. Faber pitched in fine form until the eighth inning, when he weakened and gave way to Russell, who held the visitors safe. The fielding of Shotton and Sisler was a feature of the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy, rf.	4	1	0	2	0
Weaver, ss.	3	0	1	2	5
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	2	1	1	5
Felsch, cf.	3	1	2	2	0
J'kson, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
J.C'ns, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0
B'b'ne, 3b.	2	0	1	1	3
Mayer, c.	3	1	1	5	2
Faber, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	6	7	27	17

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton, lf.	5	1	3	2	0
H'ward, 1b.	4	0	1	10	2
Sisler, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Walker, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Agnew, c.	4	0	1	5	2
Ham'ton, p.	3	1	1	0	3
*Severeid.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	9	24	12

*Batted for F. R. Hamilton in the ninth inning.
Errors—J. Collins, Sisler.

Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Sisler, Hamilton. Three-base hit—Mayer. Home runs—J. Collins, Felsch. Stolen bases—Weaver, E. Collins, Walker. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, Faber, Weaver. Double play—Howard. (unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 3; off Faber, 1. Hits—Off Faber, 8 in 7 1-3 innings; off Russell, 0 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, (E. Collins.) Struck out—By Hamilton, 3; by Faber, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

RED SOX MAY TAKE TRIP.

To Play at San Francisco if They Win World's Championship.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The Red Sox will go to San Francisco to play a picked team in a special series, if they win the forthcoming world's series, President J. J. Lannin said today. Whether the Philadelphia Nationals will make the trip in the event of their success in the big series, is still uncertain. President William F. Baker told the National Commission in New York yesterday.

President Lannin said that according to the plans under discussion the new world champions will play a team selected from the best players in both major leagues. Games are to be played on the way West, the trip lasting about one month.

25% of the power your motor generates is lost *in* the car through friction, and this in spite of the best plain greases and oils.

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677

For Transmissions and Differentials

reduces friction to almost nothing, gives more miles and more power and saves the car.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Established 1827
Jersey City, N.J.

CLOSE GAMES FOR BASEBALL TITLE

Twenty-three Series Have Been Played for the World's Championship.

Although thirty-one years have elapsed since the first battle for the baseball championship of the world was won by the Providence (R. I.) "Grays," there were several years in which the struggle was not repeated, so that the coming contest between the Boston Red Sox and the Philadelphia Nationals will be the twenty-fourth series to be played for the world's title. The inaugural contest in 1884 was won by the Rhode Island team, then champions of the National League, in three straight games from the Metropolitans, the standard bearers of the old American Association of that year. Unavoidable lapses occurred in eight of the subsequent seasons. There was no competition in 1891 or 1893. There was also a five-year lapse from 1898 to 1902, inclusive, but in 1903 the Boston Americans beat the Pittsburgh Nationals five games to three. The following year's championship was claimed by the Boston Red Sox by default, as the New York National League Club would not permit its 1904 pennant winners to play the American League champions.

In 1905, however, the two major leagues arrived at an understanding after the matter had been thoroughly discussed during the Winter months, and the world's championship competition was placed on a solid basis. The National Commission assumed control of the annual series and made it compulsory for the pennant winning clubs in each league to have their teams play a series of games. Rules were adopted by the National Commission which governed everything connected with the post-season battles. Arrangements were completed regarding the disbursement of the gate receipts between the winning and losing players, the club owners and the National Commission, and everything was done to the satisfaction of everybody interested.

Under these new conditions the post-season games were resumed, and they have been played every year regularly since 1905. In the Fall of that year the New York Giants defeated the Athletics of Philadelphia four games to one, and scored their first winning of the world's title under the new regime. Two Chicago clubs had the issue between them in 1906, Comiskey's White Sox winning the honors by four games to two. The Detroit Tigers won the American League pennant for the next three years in succession, but failed to add the world's title to their string of victories, as they were beaten in the post-season battles of 1907 and 1908 by the Chicago Cubs, and the following year they lost to Pittsburgh, when the Pirates nailed both the world's championship and National League pennants to their mast. Connie Mack and his Athletics were dominant factors in the following years. They scored a four to one victory over the Chicago Nationals in 1910, and in the 1911 series they squared their defeat by the Giants in 1905 by taking McGraw's players into camp four games to two in the battle for the world's title.

Then followed the great eight-game series between the Boston Americans and the Giants. Probably for a long time to come 1912 will be remembered as the "banner year," as, in addition to a tie game, the Red Sox players, several of whom are still in the Boston line-up, went the limit and defeated Manager McGraw to a four to three decision. The Athletics scored a third world's victory in 1913, with the Giants again losers, the New York team winning only one game out of five. Last year the Boston Braves made a clean sweep in the post-season games, taking four straight from the Athletics, after a sensational spurt and final victory in the National League race. The results of the world's series follow:

Year.	WINNERS.	Games Won.	LOSERS.	Games Won.
1884	Prov., N. L.	3	Metropolitan, A. A.	0
1885	Chicago, N. L.	3	St. Louis, A. A.	3
1886	St. Louis, A. A.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2
1887	Detroit, N. L.	10	St. Louis, A. A.	4
1888	New York, N.L.	10	St. Louis, A. A.	4
1889	New York, N.L.	6	Brooklyn, A. A.	3
1890	Louisv'e, N. L.	3	Brooklyn, A. A.	3
1892	Boston, N. L.	5	Cleveland, N. L.	0
1894	New York, N.L.	4	Baltimore, N. L.	0
1895	Clevel'd, N. L.	4	Baltimore, N. L.	0
1896	Baltimore, N.L.	4	Cleveland, N. L.	0
1897	Baltimore, N.L.	4	Boston, N. L.	1
1903	Boston, N. L.	5	Pittsburgh, N. L.	3
1905	New York, N.L.	4	Philadelphia, A. L.	1
1906	Chicago, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2
1907	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	0
1908	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	1
1909	P'burgh, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	3
1910	Phila., A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	1
1911	Phila., A. L.	4	New York, N. L.	2
1912	Boston, A. L.	4	New York, N. L.	3
1913	Phila., A. L.	4	New York, N. L.	1
1914	Boston, N. L.	4	Philadelphia, A. L.	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cubs Defeat St. Louis and Finish in Fourth Place.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Vaughn pitched the Chicago Cubs to a 7 to 2 victory over St. Louis today in the final game of the season, the result giving the locals fourth place in the league standing, while the visitors were dropped to sixth place by virtue of Pittsburgh's victory over Cincinnati.

Sallee was knocked out of the box in the second inning when two errors, a pass and three hits came together, yielding four runs. Meadows finished and was hit for three runs in the same inning. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murray, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	1	4	5
Schulte, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Z'man, 3b.	3	1	2	1	3
Saier, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0
W'ms, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Phelan, 2b.	2	1	0	3	3
Bresn'n, c.	2	0	1	5	1
Vaughn, p.	3	1	1	0	1
Total	29	7	8	27	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Dev'ux, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Miller, 2b.	3	0	1	1	7
Long, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
G'zales, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Betzel, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Snyder, c.	3	1	0	5	2
Horn'y, ss.	3	1	1	3	2
Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Mead'ws, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Total	32	2	6	24	15

Errors—Murray, Fischer, Miller, Betzel.

Chicago	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Hornsby. Three-base hit—Long. Stolen bases—Fisher, Snyder. Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Sacrifice Hits—Phelan, Bresnahan. Double plays—Miller, Hornsby and Gonzales; Fisher and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; off Meadows, 2; off Vaughn, 2. Hits—Off Sallee, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Meadows, 5 in 6 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Vaughn, 5; by Meadows, 4. Wild pitch—Meadows. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Herzog's Errors Help Pirates.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 3.—Herzog's three errors and Adams's good pitching were responsible for Pittsburgh's victory here today, 5 to 3. The locals made three runs off Kantlehner in the third inning, and he was relieved in the fourth, after passing one man. Pittsburgh scored four runs in the fifth off an error, two singles and two more errors. They made another in the ninth off three successive singles. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	3	3	0
Joh'n, 1b.	4	2	2	6	2
Barney, cf.	5	1	1	0	0
Hi'h'n, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
H'W'g'r, ss.	4	0	2	5	2
Viox, 2b.	5	0	0	1	2
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Gibson, c.	4	0	0	8	2
Kant'r, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Adams, p.	3	1	0	0	2
Total	38	5	10	27	11

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Killif'r, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Groh, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3
Beall, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Grif'h, rf.	3	0	1	0	1
M'w'rs, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Herzog, ss.	3	1	1	1	4
J. W'r, 2b.	4	0	2	1	1
Baltimore, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Schneider, p.	3	0	0	0	1
*George	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	7	27	13

*Batted for Schneider in ninth inning.
Errors—Baird, Herzog, (3,) Schneider.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—J. Wagner, Carey, H. Wagner. Stolen base—Groh. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, H. Wagner. Double plays—H. Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 10; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 4. Bases on balls—Off Kantlehner, 4; off Adams, 2; off Schneider, 2. Hits—Off Kantlehner, 5 in 4 innings, (none out in 4th.) Off Adams, 2 in 6 innings. Struck out—By Kantlehner, 3; by Adams, 4; by Schneider, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

WINS FLAG BY A POINT.

Chicago Takes Federal League Pennant by Narrowest of Margins.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3.—Joe Tinker's Whales won the Federal League pennant yesterday by defeating Pittsburgh in the second game of a double-header by a score of 3 to 0. Chicago lost the first game 5 to 4, after an exciting eleven-inning engagement. By winning from Kansas City, St. Louis, Fielder Jones's team, jumped up within a point of Chicago, while Pittsburgh went down to third place. Only four points separate the three teams, the Whales leading St. Louis by a single point.

The margin of Chicago's victory is probably the smallest ever known in a big league pennant race. Chicago has 86 games won and 66 lost, a percentage of .566. St. Louis won 87 games and lost 67 and has a percentage of .565, while Pittsburgh's standing was 86 won, 67 lost and a percentage of .562. Another remarkable state of affairs for a big league race is that only 39 points separate the first five clubs. Such a blanket finish has never been seen in the National or American League.

The outcome of the Federal League race has been problematical for many weeks and the advantage has see-sawed from one team to another time and again. It has been a hard fight right up to the last game and Joe Tinker's following here is much elated over the success of the North Side Federal Leaugers.

The final standing of the clubs is as follows:

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	86	66	.566
St. Louis	87	67	.565
Pittsburgh	86	67	.562
Kansas City	81	72	.530
Newark	70	72	.527
Buffalo	74	78	.487
Brooklyn	70	82	.461
Baltimore	47	107	.305

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Splits Double-Header and Leads Pittsburgh.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—In the tightest league race on record, the Chicago Federals narrowaly captured the flag by winning the second game of a double-header from Pittsburgh after having dropped the first game.

Darkness held off just long enough to permit the Chicago team to take the title and put Pittsburgh in third place. Three runs in the sixth inning of the second game, however, settled the ownership of the emblem. The enormous crowd went wild over the victory.

The scores were: Pittsburgh 5—0, Chicago 4—3. The first game went to eleven innings, while the second was called after the visitor's half of the seventh inning.

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1—5	11	2
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—4	12	1

Batteries—Rogge, Knetzer, and Berry; McConnell, Prendergast, and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	—8	7	1
Pittsburgh	(Called; darkness.)								0	—0	2	0

Batteries—Bailey and Wilson; Knetzer, Allen, and Berry.

Newark Divides Double-Header.

Newark wound up its Federal League season yesterday at Harrison Park, N. J., by dividing a double-header with the Baltimore Terrapins, the scores being 9 to 5 and 6 to 0. Fifteen hits off four Pep pitchers tell why the invaders won the first game, while in the second contest Ed Reulbach had the Baltimores completely baffled, holding them to a trio of hits, and striking out twelve. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	2	1	4	2	0	0	0	0—9	15	1
Newark	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—5	8	5

Batteries—Black, Quinn, and Russell; Whitehouse, Kaiserling, Moran, Billiard, and Rariden, Huhn.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	0
Newark	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	—6	8	1	

Batteries—Young and Owens; Reulbach and Huhn.

St. Louis in Second Place.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—St. Louis won second place in the Federal League race by defeating Kansas City in the closing game of the season today, 6 to 2. Plank, who replaced Crandall in the third inning, after the visitors had made two runs, pitched shutout ball. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	9 0
St. Louis	0 4 1 0 0 0 0 1 —6	10	0

Batteries—Henning and Brown; Crandall, Plank and Chapman.

ST. ANSELM'S VICTORS.

15,000 See Catholic League Champions Win at Polo Grounds.

The St. Anselm's team, winner of the pennant in the Catholic Baseball League, defeated the All-Stars 6 to 4 at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon in the presence of about 15,000 fans. The annual game between the winners of the pennant and the pick of the other teams in the league is the banner attraction of the season in the Catholic League, and yesterday there were a numbr of prominent men in the stands. Colonel John Whalen, Treasurer of the New York Baseball Club, threw out the first ball and among those who occupied boxes were Mayor Lennon of Yonkers, District Attorney Francis Martin of the Bronx, Judge Mulqueen, Judge Rooney, Harry Hempstead, and Jim Corbett.

St. Anselm's batters went right after Murphy, who was pitching for the All-Stars. Murphy's wildness, coupled with a couple of hits, gave the league champs two runs in the first inning. They added three more off Murphy in the third. Then Murphy was taken out and Shea went in to pitch. In the sixth he was relieved by O'Brien, who held the St. Anselm's clan scoreless during the rest of the game.

Lee, the star pitcher of the St. Anselm's club, was on the firing line against the All-Stars, and he did not allow a hit until the fourth inning. The All-Stars were able to get men on bases in nearly every inning, but Lee would tighten up his left-hand delivery when the All-Stars seemed about to win. The scoré by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Anselms	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	x	—6	7	3
All Stars	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	—4	6	3	

Batteries—For St. Anselm's Lee and Hodler; for All Stars, Murphy, Shea, O'brien and Malloy.

Yankees Lose at Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 2.—The Yankees were defeated by the Waterbury Independents, 6 to 3, in an exhibition game here today. Acting Manager Mullen of the Yankees accepted on behalf of Manager Donovan, who was unable to be present, the gift of a gold headed cane from the local admirers. Donovan was a former resident of this city. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Independents	1 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 —6	9	2
New York	2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3	8	4

Batteries—Tucker and Cosgrove; Pieh, Brown and Kruger, Alexander.

Motor Speedway Racing Dates.

The Philadelphia Motor Speedway Association, track now nearing completion near Philadelphia will open the 1916 racing season on April 23. This date has been awarded the association by Chairman Kennedale of the A. A. This date is given with the one provision that should the Vanderbilt Cup race be held in the East next year, the Philadelphia opening date be two weeks prior to the Vanderbilt race. The A. A. Contest Board decided on dates for New York's Spring and Fall meetings for 1916 as May 13 and Sept. 30. Chicago date will be June 14. Other dates granted were: Des Moines, July 4; Sioux City, July 5; Omaha, July 15; Tacoma, Aug. 5; Elgin, Aug. 18 and 19; Providence, Sept. 16. Indianapolis, as usual, will have May 30 for the date of its big event.

The World's Greatest Tonic and Appetizer.

DUBONNET

SUPERIOR TO THE BEST COCKTAIL In Every Club, Hotel, Restaurant & Cafe.

IMPORTANT

WHEN ORDERING "DUBONNET" LOOK FOR CAT ON THE LABEL. Refuse Others with Contempt as SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

GOLF CHAMPIONS IN FOUR-BALL MATCH

Smith and Nicholls Defeat Hagen and McNamara at Great Neck, 3 and 2.

Alec Smith, former open and Metropolitan champion, paired with Gilbert Nicholls, present Metropolitan titleholder, won from Walter Hagen, holder of the Massachusetts Open Championship, and Tom McNamara, Western Open Champion, in a four-ball match yesterday at Great Neck, by a score of 3 up, 2 to play. It was truly a meeting of the mighty, as these four men have long been reverenced as wizards of the links, and they played yesterday for real money. The match was thirty-six holes, but as the last nine holes of the Great Neck course are in poor condition, the men circled the first nine holes four times, and this seemed to make McNamara so dizzy that toward the last he started putting in circles. Some moving picture men, who wished to get a picture of the balls dropping on the green across the water hole, set up their camera on the green at the side of the pin, but Alec Smith's first shot drove them to cover. The cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Smith—										
Out	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	6	4	—40
In	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	—38 78
Nicholls—										

City of Stockton
California
5% Serial Gold Bonds
Due 1922-1955

Total funded debt less than 3% of assessed valuation.

To net 4.55%

Circular on application

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Convertible Bonds
Special Circular
Describing 43 Issues

Convertible Bonds are direct obligations of issuing companies. In addition, bonds of this type are convertible into other securities, usually common stock. As set forth in our circular, this privilege frequently means substantial profits to the holders of convertible bonds.

Write for Circular 907
"Convertible Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

October Bond List

Our new list, now ready for mailing, includes Debentures of some of the most substantial Municipalities in Canada, which have in the past sold to yield only 4% and upwards, but may now be purchased to yield

5⅜% to 6½%

Copies gladly mailed on request.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
C.P.R. Building
Toronto, Canada

WE OFFER
A Bond Yielding 5.60%
The unusual mortgage provisions of this bond offer the investor practically

Double Security of Principal

Earnings from properties on which the bonds are a first lien more than
2½ times annual interest
Surplus earnings of properties controlled through stock ownership more than
3¾ times annual interest

Circular AG-70 on request

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Chicago Baltimore San Francisco St. Louis

We Offer
$100,000
Balt. & Ohio R. R.
(Pittsburgh Junction & Middle Division)
3½s Due Nov., 1925
Price on application.
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Travelers Letters of Credit

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Were the financial situation a simple instead of a complex thing it could be said to have consisted last week in the surprisingly successful underwriting of the $500,000,000 loan to Great Britain and France. Practically all other events from a financial point of view centred around that one, and before the week was over it was made abundantly plain that the country was becoming conscious of the very great step forward which it was taking in freeing its foreign trade from the danger of inanition through a lack of credit on which to carry it on beyond the limited point to which it could be carried on a cash basis. Trade sentiment is notably more hopeful, and it is so to no mean extent because of the fact that we have found our way to doing for our trade with other markets what European markets for so long did for our trade with them. There were other factors, of course, some of them of far-reaching consequence, but it was this one which did most to give greater vitality to the others and to make it possible for the United States to say that it had won its spurs in international finance.

It is only an accident that we are doing this financing for countries at war. If one could conceive of a similar exchange situation in a time of peace with not even a threat of war it would be as imperative for us to make this loan as it is today. It might even be said with justice that it would be still more imperative, for the reason that a certain large amount of our present trade could be done no matter what the difficulties in the way of paying for our products might be. But that, after all, is a minority part of our commerce with other nations, and it would have been shortsighted in more ways than one had we made the belligerency of these borrowers a reason for refusing the credit to which they are entitled and for which they are paying a price eminently attractive to American bankers. That it is attractive is shown clearly enough by the very quick response which was made to the informal offering of participation in the underwriting. A chance to participate was offered to the entire country, and it needed only the incentive of the attractive price finally agreed upon between the Anglo-French commission and our bankers to bring the loan all the support it needed, and even more.

American finance will be a very different thing after the making of this loan than it has been up to now. No investment market as powerful as ours, no money market with resources as great as ours, has ever been as provincial as ours. In making a $500,000,000 loan to Great Britain and France for the purpose of fostering our trade with those countries directly and indirectly with all of the rest of the trading world, we are shaking off that provincialism and laying claim, and justly, to a really important share in international finance. The transaction which does this is epochal. The term fairly characterizes this up-to-now greatest financial undertaking in which our bankers have ever engaged.

If this loan is to make us greater financially than we have ever been, and there can be no reason to doubt that it will, it is only reasonable to expect that its favorable influence will ramify into all the high roads of our commerce and into many of its byways. It is because that is true that this loan has been able to command the support which has come to it. Granting a course of events as favorable as recent events have been for the nations obtaining this loan it will be surprising indeed if the popular demand for these five-year 5 per cent. bonds of Great Britain and France does not assume very large proportions. In the first instance the loan is being underwritten mainly by those in a better position than most individual investors to realize the far-reaching ramifications of this financing, but if what is reasonably to be expected happens the market for these five-year notes, yielding to private investors 5½ per cent. or more, will pass into a second stage which will consist in a market predominated by country-wide appreciation of the desirability of an investment which carries the joint obligations of two of the greatest industrial nations; which has priority over all their home borrowings, and which at the option of the holder is convertible into a fifteen, to twenty-five year 4½ per cent. bond, which will give the buyer of these notes a hold on the credit of these great nations for a period long enough to make possible in all probability a marked recuperation from the handicap under which war has placed the borrowing power of these countries. The inconsequential effect exerted by the opposition to this loan which sought to prevent it entirely points very clearly to the fact that the need of making the loan was very clearly understood in most sections of the country, if not in all, and that its terms were regarded as most attractive.

Directly many other factors seemed perhaps more closely related to last week's stock market than the success of this international financing, but in perspective it is more than likely that the market which we have recently had will be connected with the flotation of this great loan more intimately than with any other one thing. There was plenty of opportunity last week to speak a word of caution to speculators, and the opportunity was not neglected, but any view of the course which financial affairs are taking—and the stock market is but an incident in a much larger situation—which neglects to take count of the far-reaching favorable effect of many existing factors in the American situation would amount to neglecting the part played by the mainspring because of giving too great attention to some other less primary part of the financial mechanism. There can be no doubt that the avidity with which speculators seized some of the opportunities which were offered to them last week to bid up stocks rapidly, and no doubt in some instances recklessly, caused more conservative traders to pause. The fact must not be neglected, however, that underlying such market effervescence is the solid sub-strata of the present business situation, which is in many phases most favorable as it certainly is exceptional.

The very fact that we are called upon to lend $500,000,000 to two of our best foreign customers is proof of the enormous scale on which we are trading with other nations. The record of the steel trade has been reflecting chiefly this foreign business, but it is coming more and more to show the effect of increasing home business as well. The great bulk of our crops, now that the opportunity is open for a free foreign market for our surplus production, becomes an even more important factor than it previously was in the commercial outlook. We cannot move crops as great as those which we are harvesting, nor can we export manufactured goods on the scale on which we are now exporting them without a great deal of traffic coming to the railroads over and above their reducible minimum of home demand. We cannot be extraordinarily prosperous in our foregn trade as we are without our home trade in many different ways deriving advantage from it. The demand for labor is increasing without a normal addition to the labor supply through immigration, and by force of circumstances we are steadily reaching toward a position of greater industrial independence. In addition to all this we are beyond question in the strongest position financially which we have ever occupied. Were all of these favorable facts present without the uncertainty of the after-effects of war we would be in a position so extraordinarily favorable as to exclude all doubt about a long period of great activity in affairs commercial as well as financial. The fact that the security market has been moving forward as it has been doing is one of the several things which go to show that the great majority of people believe that notwithstanding these war uncertainties our position is sufficiently favorable to warrant the expectation of the attainment during the present period of activity of new high points in commercial enterprise, and to attain along with those a broader field in international trade and finance than the United States has ever been privileged in the past to occupy. That is the real meaning of the optimism which is manifesting itself more and more widely in the stock market as elsewhere, but by no means in the stock market exclusively.

LOAN GRATIFIES LONDON.

Market Now Hopes for Steadiness in Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The week was eventful in the city, with the success of the Anglo-French loan crowding other important developments into the background. Some criticism was heard of the terms, even though it is fully realized here that the need for action to correct the exchange situation was urgent and that the United States had been asked to assume a novel position for her, as she had never before been a lender to foreign nations on a broad scale. The cost of the funds to be raised, too, was considered stiff, in view of the fact that American industrial and farming interests will benefit greatly from the greater purchasing power of the borrowing nations.

However, the conclusion of negotiations was hailed with satisfaction, and it is hoped that a result will be a cessation of violent fluctuations in the exchange market. The stability of international rates of exchange is considered far more important than the interest charged for the loan.

Attempts to persuade the British public to subscribe are vigorously discouraged, as such action would tend to defeat the real purpose of the loan. The reason the loan was sought under genrous terms was to confine it strictly to American lenders.

The financial situation here was not affected by the conclusion of the loan negotiations, although there are pronounced signs of greater stringency in the money market. Cheap credit is growing scarce, and the banks are able to lend as freely as they desire at 4½ per cent. Changed conditions are partly due to the payment on Tuesday of an installment of the war loan amounting to about £30,000,000, and also to the payment of £3,500,000 India bills the same day. Another factor was the demand that has existed for the 4½ per cent. Treasury bills, due in three months, at the Bank of England. Many buyers are anxious to obtain them, as they mature within the current year.

The half-yearly Treasury statement to Sept. 30 should show that national expenditures exceeded receipts, the Exchequer balance being reduced to £64,000,000. Last year's war loan is still to be reduced by about £70,000,000, and as Treasury bills for an amount estimated to be about £70,000,000 mature in October, it is believed that the Government will shortly advance the rate for new bills.

The stock market was quiet throughout the week, and generally firm under the influence of successful operations and the final launching of the American loan. Sellers of large calibre have not been active, but are expected to put out considerable stock next week in view of Secretary Grey's statement that German officers are directing operations of the Bulgarian Army. The situation in the Balkans is considered grave.

BETTER TONE ON BOURSE.

Improvement Follows News of Successes of Allies' Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The settlement terminated satisfactorily without assistance from the Bank of France, and with a carry-over rate of 6 per cent. An improved tone in securities followed news of the brilliant successes of the French and British Armies, but trading was light in spite of the better feeling. Rentes were an exception, selling down to 66f. 50c. for cash and 66f. 85c. for the month-end settlement, the recession being due to the desire of many holders to convert their bonds and buy Russian securities at good prices.

Domestic railroad shares were somewhat irregular as the week ended, but American issues were firm, notably New Haven, Pennsylvania, and the copper stocks which were affected by the tone in London and New York.

The terms of the Anglo-French loan gave satisfaction and the announcement was followed by a fall of exchange rates. The rate on London was quoted at 27.30, and cable rate on New York touched 5.77. Quotations grew steadier today.

The Bank of France has now retired over half the premoratorium acceptances, against which 100,000,000 francs was advanced. The note issue to finance the war totals 13,958,000,000 francs, and extension measures will soon be necessary. The present limit of the issue is 15,000,000,000 francs.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 2, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$28,913,500	$615,107,700
Same period last year		425,061,100

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.09	82.33	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	....	....	89.42	82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	76	75½	76	3
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	135	135	135	21
Allegheny Val. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	81½	81½	81½	3
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102	101	102	14
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	94½	94½	94½	14
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	98	91½	91½	4
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	107	106½	106½	24
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	103⅞	103⅞	103¾	33⅞
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89¾	88¾	88½	102
Am. Thread 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	63	63	63	1
Ann Arbor 4s	59	59	59	1
Armour & Co. 4s	92¼	91¾	92	34
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92½	91½	91¾	248½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	103⅛	103¼	103¼	125
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝	12
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	11
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	83¾	82¾	82¾	8
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stn.	83	82	82½	91½
A., T. & S. F. tr. St. L. 4s	86½	86	86½	18
A., T. & S. F., C. & Ariz. 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
A., T. & S. F., E. O. 4s	93¼	93½	93¾	6
Atlanta Gas 5s	103	103	103	1
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	87⅛	87¼	87¼	5
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	83	82¾	83	29
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	91¾	91	91	37½
Balt. & Ohio. g. 4s	87¼	86½	86¾	118½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	90	88¾	89	307½
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	88½	87¾	88¾	44½
B. & O., P., L. E. W. V. 4s	80½	78	80	11
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	100½	99¾	100¼	222
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102	101¼	102	61
Brook. City R. R. 5s	100½	100½	100½	4
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100¾	100¼	100¾	185
Brook. R. T. g. 5s	101	100¼	100¼	19
Brook. Un. Elev. 5s	93½	93¾	93¾	4
Brook. Un. Gas 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Buff., R. & P. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Buff., R. & P. gen. 5s	104½	104½	104½	10
Buff. & Sus. 1. g. 5s	86	86	86	5
Col. Gas & El. 5s	94	93⅝	93⅝	7
Can. South. con. 5s	101	100¾	100¾	3
Central Leather 5s	100	99¾	99¾	71
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	98	97	97	22
Cent. New Eng. 4s	71	71	71	2
Cent. of N. J. 5s	112½	112	112	15
Central Pacific 4s	86¾	85½	85⅝	180
Central Pacific 3½s	85¼	85	85½	8½
Central Vt. 4s	72½	72½	72½	3
Ches. & Ohio fund. 5s	85	85	85	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	3
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	78¼	77⅞	78	126
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st cons. 5s	82	82	82	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	85¾	85¼	85¼	10
Chi. & Alton 3½s	44¼	43½	44¾	14
Chi. & Alton 3s	52	52	52	10
Chi., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90	89¾	89¾	44
Chi., B. & Q. 3½s	97	96¾	97	301
C. B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	83¾	83⅞	83⅞	4
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	93½	92⅞	93¼	14
C., B. & Q., Ia. D. 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98¾	5
C., B. & Q., Neb. ex. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	19
Chi. & E. Ill. cons. 6s	96½	96½	96½	2
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	60	60	60	7
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, T. R.	59¼	59¼	59¼	3
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	3
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	68¾	68¾	67	32
C., M. & St. P. 3½s. B.	77	76¼	77	10
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	87	85½	85¼	27
C., M. & St. P. g. '34	86¾	86¾	86⅝	16
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	98¼	97¾	97¾	3
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	85	87¼	88½	118
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	96½	95¾	96½	301
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	104	102⅞	103	83
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	104¾	102¾	102¾	24
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	110	109½	109½	12
Chi. & N. W. ex. L. 4s	94	94	94	1
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	101¼	101¼	101¼	10
C. & N. W. g. 4s	92¼	92	92¼	43
C. R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	80¾	80	80¼	43
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	65½	62¼	65¼	222
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	47	44¼	46¾	335
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s, tr. r.	45½	43	45¼	105
C., St. P. & M. 6s	115	115	115	2
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	100¾	99¾	99¾	3
C., St. L. & N. O.	105	105	105	1
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	77	75	76	47
Chile Copper 7s	122	143	120	685
C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	72	71½	71⅞	9
C., C., C. & St. L. Sp. 4s	77	77	77	1
C., C., C. & St. L. C. W. & M.	70	70	70	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	76	76	76	5
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	92	91	92	44
Col. F. & I gen. 5s	94	92	94	3
Col. Industrial 5s	79	78	79	54
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	79½	79¼	79¼	34
Col. & So. 1st 4s	87½	86¼	87½	22
Consol. Gas. cv. 6s	118	117	117	56
Corn Prod. ref. s. f. 5s, 1931	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Corn Prod. ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	94¾	94¾	94¾	1
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	23
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97	96½	96½	2
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	94¼	93	94½	21
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	111
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	46	44¾	46	81
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	75	74¾	74¾	35
D. & R. G. imp. 4s	71¼	71¼	71¼	11
D. & R. G. con. 4s	70	68½	68½	75
Detroit Edison 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Det. Riv. Tunnel 4½s	90	90	90	2
Detroit United 4½s	74	73	73	21
Dist. Securities 5s	68¾	65¼	68¼	392
Du Pont Powder 4½s	103	102¾	103	142
E. T., V. & G. cons. 5s	103	103	103	6
Erie, Pa., col. tr. 4s	88¾	88	88	14
Erie 1st con. 4s	80¾	80	80	74
Erie gen. 4s	69¾	68¾	69	48
Erie con. 7s	109	109	109	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	66¾	64¼	65½	77
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	73½	72¾	73	60
Fla. East Coast 4½s	87	87	87	1
Ft. W. & D. City 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	8
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103	102	102	28
Gen. Elec. deb. 5½s	76½	76½	76¼	4
Georgia Pacific 6s	104	104	104	2
Granby cons. cv. 6s	103¾	103¼	103¾	20
Green Bay deb. B	12	11¼	12	4
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	95¾	95¼	95½	15
Hocking Valley 4½s	90	88½	90	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	72	71¼	70	47
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	26¾	25½	25½	152
Ill. Cent. 4s, '51	97	97	97	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, '52	84	83¾	83¾	9
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	84	83¾	84	19
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. 1st 5s	99	99	99	1
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3s	68½	68½	68¼	1
Ill. Steel 4½s	87¼	86¾	87¼	116
Indiana Steel 5s	101¼	100¾	101	40
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	176½	145	171	848
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	178	144	170¼	1,289
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74¾	74¼	74½	249
Interboro. R. T. 5s	97	96¾	96¾	489
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	78¼	77½	78	58
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	78¼	76¾	77	574
Int. Navigation 5s	69	69	69	58
Int. Paper 6s	101	100½	101	14
Int. Paper cv. 5s	79	79	79	13
Int. Steam Pump 5s	65¼	65¼	65¼	1
Int. St. P. 5s, t. r.	66½	64¾	64¾	27½
Iowa Central ref. 4s	46	45	46	9
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	69¾	68½	69¾	31
Kan. City So. 3s	67¼	67¼	67¼	13
Kan. City So. 5s	88	87½	87½	25
Kan. City Term. 4s	85¼	85	85	37
Keok. & D. M. 1st 5s	49¾	49¾	49¾	1
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s	113½	113¼	113¼	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	97	87½	95½	5,315
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	95¾	94⅝	95¾	179
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	101	1
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	92¾	91½	92¾	7
Lake Shore 3½s	82¾	81	82¼	18
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92½	91½	92¼	41
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91¾	90¾	91¾	98
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	98½	98½	98¼	2
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	98½	98¼	98¼	7
Leh. Val. Term. 5s	107	106	106½	3
Liggett & Myers 7s	124	122¾	123	11
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¼	102	102	12
Long Island ref. 4s	84	82¾	84	2
Lorillard 7s	121½	121½	121½	15½
Lorillard 7s, reg.	121	120¾	121	2
Lorillard 5s	99¾	99	99¾	21
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	91	90¼	91	64
Louis. & N. col. tr. 5s	99¾	99¼	99¾	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	60	60	60	10
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	100¼	99¼	100¼	2
Manhattan Cons. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	8
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	88¼	86¼	87	20
Mex. Pet. 6s, Ser. A	107	106½	107	6
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	83¼	80	83	8
Milwaukee Gas 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	2
Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s	105	105	105	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	50	49½	50	5
M., S. P. & S. S. M. c. 4s	88¾	87¾	88½	23
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	91	91	91	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75¾	75	75	33
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	51	49¾	50	56
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	51	50¼	50½	14
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	70	70	70	3
Mo. K. & T. of T. 5s	72¼	70	70	10
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	95½	94½	94½	99
Mo. Pacific 4s	34	32	32¼	23
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	81¾	81	81¾	9
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	34	34	34	17
Mob. & O. new 6s	107½	106	107½	3
Mohawk & Malone 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	10
Montana Power 5s	91¾	91¼	91¾	45½
Montreal Tr. ref. 5s	90	90	90	2
Morris & Essex 3½s	84½	84½	84½	2
Nat. Enamel & St. 5s	94½	94½	94½	22
Nat. Tube 5s	99	98¾	99	85
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	102	102	102	6
N. Y. C. deb. 6s ctfs. f. p.	103¼	103¼	103¾	180½
N. Y. C. deb. 6s ctfs. 2d p.	106¾	103¾	103¾	4
N. Y. C., M. C. 3½s	70	69½	69½	10
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	71	71	71	30
N. Y. C. L. S. col. 3½s, t. r.	78	78	78	2
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	79	78¼	78½	33
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s, reg.	76	76	76	2
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86¼	85¼	86	36
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	88¾	87¾	88¼	440
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	90	89¾	90	10
N. Y. Dock 4s	72¼	72¼	72¼	1
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 5s	102¾	102¼	102¼	11
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 4s	81¾	81½	81¾	6
N. Y., L. & W. Coal 6s	100½	100¼	100¼	4
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	112	111¾	111¾	23
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, rg.	110¼	108½	110½	16
N. Y., N. H. & H. c. 3½s	70	68¾	68¾	29
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	77	74½	74½	6
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	70¼	69	70	68
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	51	48½	49	107
N. Y., S. & W. r. 5s	93¼	93⅛	93¼	4
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	97¼	96	96¾	258
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	78	77½	78	12
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	92	89¾	90	34
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	115¼	113¾	113¾	41
N. & W. Dev'l 4s	86	85¾	85¾	1
N. & W. P. C. & C. 4s	86½	86½	86½	3
Nor. Pacific 4s	91¼	90¼	90⅞	312
Nor. Pacific 3s	63¼	62¼	62⅜	355½
Ore. & Cal. 5s	99¾	99¾	99⅞	14
O. R. R. & N. cons. 4s	88¾	88	88½	38
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	108	108	108	5
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	89¾	89¼	89	25
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	83¼	82¾	83¼	19
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	85	85	85	9
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	97	96¾	96¾	6
Penn. Co. gtd. 4s	92	92	92	1
Penn. cons. 4½s	103½	103½	103½	174
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
Penn. gen. 4½s, tr. c.	97¾	97¼	97¾	287
Penn. conv. 3½s	100	100	100	30
Penn. 4s, 1945	96	96	96	1
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	4
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	60½	59	60¼	9
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '19	95¾	95¾	95¾	24
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A	99	99	99	1
P. Ry. L. & P. cv. 5s	80	80	80	5
Public Service 5s	88	87	87¾	8
Ray Copper conv. 6s	129	115¾	125¼	254½
Reading gen. 4s	93	92	92¾	156
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	92	92	92	2
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	95	94	95	108
Rio Gde. W. 1st 4s	70	69½	69½	19
St. L., I. M. & S. 5s	95½	94¾	95½	24
St. L., Iron M. & S., R. & G. 4s	52½	52½	52¼	11
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	6
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	45½	45	45	29
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r.	45	44	44	3
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r., sts.	43	43	43	10
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	67	67	67	10
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r.	67	67	67	2
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sts.	62¼	61¾	61¾	10
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	70½	70	70½	55
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	57	56	56	11
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	117½	117	117½	6
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	100¾	100	100¾	9
San An. & A. P. 4s	89	89	88¾	2
San. Fr. & N. P. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
Seab. A. L. gen. 4s, sts.	80	80	80	14
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	67¾	67	67¾	2
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	65¼	63½	64¾	31
South. Bell. Tel. 5s	97¾	97	97¾	111
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	28
So. Pacific col. 4s	83¼	82¾	83¼	8
So. Pacific con. 4s	83	82½	82½	113
So. Pacific con. 5s	101	100¾	100¾	335
So. Pacific ref. 4s	85¾	84¾	84½	544
So. Pac., S. F. 4s	79	78¾	78¾	211
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	97¾	97¼	97⅝	27½
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	66¾	65	66¼	96
So. Ry., Mem. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	127
Stand. Mill. 1st 5s	92¾	92½	92½	3
T. C. & I., Birm. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	8
T. Assn., St. L. 1st 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
T. Assn., St. L. ref. 4s	79¾	79¼	79¼	10
Texas Co. conv. 6s	103¼	102¾	103¼	1
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	112
Third Av. 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	24
Third Av. ref. 4s	81½	80¾	81	1
Third Av. adj. 5s	79¾	79¾	79½	24
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	64	63	64	153
Tol., St. L. & W. prior lien 3½s	73	73	73	10
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	49¼	48	49	21
Union Pac. 1st 4s	96	93¾	93¾	129
Union Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	93	93	93	5
Union Pac. conv. 4s	92	90¾	91	155
Union Pac. ref. 4s	86	85½	85½	98
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	46	46	48½	141
Un. R

Van Antwerp, Bishop & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
15 BROAD STREET.

Anglo-French
5-year 5% Loan

We offer our services to any individual who wishes to subscribe to the above loan, on the same terms at which the loan is offered to all Banks and Bankers.

Further information will be furnished on request.

VAN ANTWERP, BISHOP & CO.
15 BROAD STREET.

Posner & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway, N. Y.
Branch Office, 1 Madison Avenue, Metropolitan Bldg.

You will recall the timely and pertinent announcement we made last week in this paper, Evening Sun and Globe.

The first letter we published was on the present and prospective value of the New York Central Railroad shares. Our next letter of this series will be published during the current week.

POSNER & COMPANY

We Have Orders in
Amer. Graphop'ne
Amer. Sum.Tob.
Gulf States Steel
T. H. Symington
Taylor, Wharton
DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 4030 John

We Specialize In
Savage Arms
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
15 BROAD ST.
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Exempt From Federal Income Tax
No ownership certificate required in depositing coupons for collection.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
Yielding 4.20% to 5%
Safe Investments for Institutions, Estates and Individuals.
October Circular on Application.
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY / WE WILL SELL
20 Atlantic Refining — 15 Colonial Oil
50 Galena Sig. Cem. — 25 Continental Oil
50 Ohio Oil — 25 Cumberland P. L.
50 S. O. of Cal. — 25 Eureka Pipe L.
25 S. O. of Ky. — 25 Northern P. L.
50 S. O. of N.Y. — 25 Swan & Finch
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

We Offer
Canadian Long and Short Municipal Bonds
To Yield 5½ to 6%.
Circulars on Application.
W. N. COLER & CO.,
43 Cedar Street
NEW YORK.

New Jersey Municipal Bonds
Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Jersey City.
Jersey City, N. J.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 2, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	8,275,832	117,704,262
Same period last year		45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	85.51	82.76	85.51	58.99
Same period last year			73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
102	Sep. 10	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS			102		16,300
40½	Apr. 22	26½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.††	33⅝	32	32½		2,000
48¼	Sep. 28	7⅜	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	48¼	42⅜	45⅞	+ 3⅜	145,570
77½	Sep. 28	33	Feb. 19	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	77½	71⅞	74⅜	+ 2⅜	20,800
72	Oct. 1	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical	72	61½	69	+ 7½	25,675
97¼	Sep. 23	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf			97¼		
68⅞	Oct. 1	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	68⅞	64	66¾	+ 2⅛	47,275
91	Aug. 18	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88	88	88		200
109¾	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F	100	100	100	− 2	100
183	Aug. 9	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	176	174	176	+ 8	300
66½	Oct. 1	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	66¼	61⅞	65½	+ 3½	338,540
108⅝	Sep. 30	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	108⅜	107	108	+ ½	1,920
95	Oct. 2	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	95	75½	95	+ 24½	243,800
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116⅝	116	116	− 1	350
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf			48⅜		
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	162	151	157	+ 6	14,600
120	Sep. 11	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf			119		
57⅜	Oct. 1	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	57⅜	52	56¼	+ 4¼	30,100
90½	Sep. 2	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	96	95	95½	+ ½	800
104	Sep. 10	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	102	101½	101½	− 1½	300
12⅜	Sep. 28	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅜	11	11¼	− ⅜	15,410
52⅜	Sep. 29	19⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf	52⅜	48¼	50	+ 1½	28,750
35	Apr. 30	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	23½	22	23		4,000
24½	Aug. 30	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	25	18½	22	+ 3¼	36,125
41¼	Aug. 30	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	38⅜	34⅜	38⅜	+ 3⅜	8,000
72⅜	Sep. 29	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	72⅜	61⅜	71¼	+ 9¾	180,820
100½	Sep. 27	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf	100½	98	99½	+ 1½	2,810
8	Aug. 31	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛	1,500
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf	30	26⅝	26⅝	− 2⅞	1,375
88⅝	Sep. 27	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	88⅝	84½	85⅜	− ⅜	60,500
109½	Sep. 27	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	109½	107⅞	108⅜	+ ⅝	1,400
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B	81	80⅜	81	+ ½	800
87	Sep. 30	86	Sep. 30	Am. Smelters pf. A	87	86	87		800
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	+ 2	200
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	108	108	108		50
65	Oct. 1	24½	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	65	55	64	+ 9¼	60,400
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	110½	108¾	108⅝	− ⅜	8,300
116	Sep. 21	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	114⅝	116		725
62	Sep. 14	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable			62		
126	Sep. 29	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel	126	123¼	123¼		8,100
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	229	227	228	+ 2	400
110½	Sep. 23	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	110	110	110	− ½	500
57	Sep. 23	15⅝	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	55	49½	52¼	− ¾	25,600
55¼	Sep. 23	50	Sep. 30	Am. Woolen tr. r	53	50	51	− 1	7,350
99	Oct. 2	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	99	94½	99	+ 4¼	4,950
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf	10	9	9	− 1	800
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	74⅜	72⅛	74	+ 1⅛	161,400
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	5½	5½	5½	− ½	100
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil			50		
105½	Sep. 27	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F	105½	103¾	103¾	− ¾	23,225
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101¼	100	100	− ½	3,200
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	112	108	109	+ 1	1,200
150⅛	Sep. 28	26⅜	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO	150⅛	99¼	126¼	+30⅜	269,300
114	Sep. 20	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf	114	109¼	112⅞	+ 5⅜	2,500
89⅜	Sep. 27	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	89⅜	87⅝	88	− 1	47,100
74¾	Oct. 1	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	74¾	73½	74⅛	+ ⅞	4,650
2	Apr. 17		½ Feb.	5 Batopilas Mining††	1⅞	1¼	1½	+ ⅜	7,100
375	Oct. 2	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	375	350	375	+19	9,200
183	Sep. 24	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	175	155	160	−10	2,575
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisperies			40		
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf			80		
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr	86	83½	83½	− 1½	6,800
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas			128		
37	Sep. 4	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	33	33	33	− 4	100
84	Sep. 28	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf	84	84	84	+ 1	100
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term	7⅛	5	7	+ 2	1,580
80	July 20	40	Feb. 20	Buff., R. & Pitts			80		
36¼	Oct. 2	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co	36¼	31	35	+ 5	2,000
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	61½	58½	60⅜	+ ⅜	12,750
21¾	Sep. 22	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	21¼	19	20	− ⅞	11,050
54¾	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf	47½	44	46	− 1	2,550
54	Sep. 29	54	Sep. 29	Canada Southern	54	54	54		100
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	163	155⅞	157½	− 6¾	30,820
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	80	80	80	+ 1½	100
53¾	Sep. 29	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co	53¾	50¼	53½	+ 2⅝	90,550
108	Sep. 29	100⅞	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	168	106¾	106¾	+ ¼	1,150
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.			275		
*130	Sep. 22	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel			*130		
51¾	Sep. 24	35⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅞	50	50½	− 1	18,600
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton	15	15	15	+ 2	100
22	Aug. 26	11¼	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf			22		
14½	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	13½	12	12¼	− ⅜	2,600
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf	33⅝	32½	32⅝	− ⅝	4,800
98¼	Apr. 19	77⅜	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	89	85⅜	87	− ⅛	15,110
130	Jan. 22	120¾	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf	125½	124½	125⅜	+ ⅛	4,800
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	130¼	127	127	− 1½	4,400
170	Sep. 25	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf			170		
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac	25	20	22⅜	+ 1⅜	83,875
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O	120	120	120		75
121	July 20	124	Sep. 1	C., St. P., M. & O. pf			124		
48¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper †††	48⅜	45¼	47	+ 1⅝	36,250
36	Aug. 10	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L	36	34	34	− 2	300
65	Apr. 1	53¼	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	65	65	65	+ ¼	300
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh			157		
75	Sep. 29	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co	75	75	75	+10	100
109	Sep. 30	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	109	109	109	+ 1½	100
66½	Sep. 29	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I	66½	55⅝	62⅜	+ 7½	332,300
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern			29		
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf			48½		
49½	Apr. 3	35	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf			35		
131⅛	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	131⅛	128⅜	130¼	+ ⅜	13,400
120½	Sep. 30	40½	Jan. 4	Continental Can	120½	91	116⅞	+26⅜	39,600
109	Oct.	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf	109	107	109	+ 3	1,300
20⅜	Sep. 29	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref	20⅜	18⅛	19¼	+ 1¼	76,450
87½	Sep. 30	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	87¼	84⅜	87	+ 2¼	3,300
49	May 7	40	Sep. 28	Crex Carpet	40⅜	40	40	− 5	300
109⅞	Sep. 29	18¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	109⅞	96¼	105¼	+ 9¼	243,840
112½	Sep. 29	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf	112¼	108¾	111	+ 1⅞	7,400
125	July 22	98	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	123¾	117	117⅝	− ⅜	3,600
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	102⅝	101	101	− 1	300
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf	97	97	97	− 2	100
153	Apr. 19	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	144	144	144	+ 1	700
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.			415		
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	8	7	7	− 1⅛	200
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 4	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12	10½	10½	− 1	1,000
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge			6¼		
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf			29½		
127	Sep. 23	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	127½	127½	127½		10
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac			*70		
62	Aug. 17	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry	60⅜	60¼	60¼	+ ¼	100
34⅜	Sep. 28	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	34⅜	28½	33⅜	+ 6⅜	109,900
24½	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	23	22	22⅜	+ ⅜	5,400
5⅞	Sep. 30	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl	6	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜	300
12⅜	Sep. 25	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf	10½	10½	10½	+ 2¼	100
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf			100		
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK			*605		
78⅝	Sep. 25	60	Sep. 3	Elec. Storage Bat	78½	73⅜	74	− 2¾	10,000
53⅜	Sep. 27	19⅝	Feb. 24	Erie	33⅜	31⅞	32¼	− ¼	111,800
53⅞	Sep. 27	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf	53⅞	51½	51¾	− 1¼	33,950
41¾	Sep. 25	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf	41¾	40⅜	40⅞	− ¾	1,800
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM	35	31⅜	35	+ 3	1,300
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	52	48½	51⅞	+ 3⅜	4,500
300	Aug. 27	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	290	288	290	− 3	530
112	Sep. 28	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	112	112	112	+ 1	100
178½	Aug. 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	178½	173	178	+ 4	42,000
375	Sep. 28	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	375	340	350	+55¼	5,162
115½	Sep. 13	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf	115½	111⅜	112	+ 1½	2,700
79¼	Sep. 29	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	79¼	70⅜	78	+ 8⅛	163,935
110	Oct. 2	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	110	109¼	110	+ 1½	500
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol			88		
122⅜	Apr. 19	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf	122⅜	118¾	118¾	− 3¼	13,100
50½	Sep. 29	25¼	Jan. 7	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	50½	45¾	48½	+ 3⅝	249,725
69⅛	Oct. 1	45⅜	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n	69⅛	63¼	67	+ 1	31,400
85	Sep. 15	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.			85		
101	Sep. 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	100	100	100	− 1	200
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)			175		
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf			112		
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley			112		
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	120	120	120		2
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT	108	105¾	106¾	− 1¼	900
44¾	Oct. 1	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	44¾	35⅜	42⅜	+ 6⅞	351,035
24¾	Apr. 29	10⅜	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21	19⅝	19⅜	− 1⅜	6,450
78	Sep. 9	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf	78	76⅜	78		220
22⅜	Aug. 30	18¾	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n	21	19¾	19¾	−	11,000
77	Sep. 9	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf	74⅜	73½	73⅜	− 1¼	5,750
24⅜	Oct. 2	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	24⅜	18½	23	+ 3⅞	12,300
50	Oct. 1	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf	50	38½	47⅞	+ 9¼	8,500
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J	109½	106	106⅜	− 2⅛	4,000
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf			117		
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp	70	68	70	+ ½	630
114	Jan. 14	90¼	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf			90½		
219⅜	Sep. 23	208½	Sep. 30	Int. Nickel	217½	208½	213	− 2	3,720
107	Sep. 27	107	Sep. 27	Int. Nickel pf	107	107	107		115
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	11¼	10	10		4,600
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf	40⅞	39½	39½	+ ½	5,100
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central			6⅜		
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf			18		
68⅛	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K C., FT. S. & M.pf.			68⅛		
29⅜	Aug. 12	20⅜	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	28⅜	26½	26½	− 1¼	6,300
61	Sep. 27	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	61	59	59	− ½	1,100
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	83	83	83	+ 3	200
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf			109		
*65	Feb. 15	*65	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M			*63½		
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. El. L. & P	126	126	126		10
185	Oct. 1	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co	185	160	185	+25	600
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf			112		
94¾	Sep. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	94¾	77½	88⅛	+ 9⅛	198,300
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 5	Laclede Gas	103	102	103	+ 1½	900
9¾	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼	400
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf	23½	21	21¼	− ¾	600
148	Aug. 11	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	147½	145	145	− 1¼	8,300
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers			225		
119⅞	Sep. 9	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf	118	118	118		250
49⅜	Sep. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	48	42¼	44	− 4¾	1,100
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25½	23½	25½	+ 2¼	600
105¼	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf			93		100
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	65	65	65	+ 5	100
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co	175	175	175	− 1¼	100
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	116	114	116	+ 4	200
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	122½	122½	122½		50
82⅞	May 6	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	78⅜	78⅜	78¾	+ ⅜	200
69⅜	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	66	66	− 1½	300
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd	127	127	127		200
49¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt			59		
103⅞	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf			102		
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	54½	51¾	54	+ 1½	24,950
94⅜	Sep. 22	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf	93	91	92½	− ½	6,500
49¼	Sep. 22	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf	47½	42¾	44½	− ½	16,800
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	52¾	47	47	− 4⅞	500
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf	96	96	96		200
97	Apr. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	92¼	87	89½	− 1½	52,650
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf			87		
31½	Oct. 2	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	31½	27⅜	31¼	+ 3¼	85,035
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central			*100		
19⅜	Feb. 15	8	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. Louis	13	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛	300
49	Feb. 15	24	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. L. pf			24		
124	Aug. 11	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122	119	119	− 2⅜	900
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P.&S.S.M.pf.	125	125	125		50
75	Mar. 3	70	Sep. 17	M., St.P. & S.S.M.11.			70		
15¼	Apr. 19	4	Sep. 28	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	4	5	− 1	9,450
40	Apr. 5	10⅛	Sep. 25	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	12	10¼	12		5,700
13¼	Apr. 19	3⅜	July 27	Missouri Pacific	4⅜	3⅞	3⅝	− ⅜	19,500
60½	Sep. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	60½	58	59	− 1	1,900
107⅞	Sep. 3	93	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf	106	105	106	+ 1	950
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.			112		
176½	Apr. 30	163	Sep. 9	Morris & Essex†	163	163	163		100
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.			122½		
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	130	121¼	129	+ 6½	5,500
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf			124		
90	Aug. 27	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	88	85⅝	86⅞	− 1	1,900
100½	Sep. 29	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf	100¼	100½	100½	+ ½	100
32½	Oct. 2	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S	32½	28¼	32	+ 3¾	49,501
92	Oct. 1	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	92	90	92	+ 2	425
74⅜	May 5	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	68	65¼	67	+ 1¼	29,700
112¼	Sep. 10	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf	110¼	110½	110½	− 1	100
23	Jan. 5	14½	Aug. 31	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	19½	19½	19½	+ 5	100
7½	June 4	4⅜	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	6½	6¼	6½	+ 1½	200
16⅜	Apr. 27	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15⅛	14½	15	+ ⅜	12,200
164⅜	Sep. 22	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	163½	135¼	159	+ 2	15,630
98½	Sep. 27	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	98½	96⅜	97	+ ⅜	27,350
36⅜	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ 1⅜	200
73	Aug. 11	75	Aug. 11	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf.			75		
*50	Oct. 2	*50	Oct. 2	N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pf.	50	50	50		10
*118	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W			*112		
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H	70⅜	68	68	− ¾	22,800
35	Apr. 30	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West	29½	27½	27½	− 1⅞	4,500
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	15	15	15		45
115⅞	Sep. 25	99½	Jan. 4	Norfolk & Western	115⅜	113	113	− 2¼	8,550
90	June 15	80½	Sep. 2	Norf. & West. pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ 1¼	100
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	75¾	72½	74	− 2	1,900
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central			*84¾		
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	112	110

Midvale Steel
Amer. & British Mfg.
Amer. Iron & Steel Mfg.
Atlanta Steel
Brier Hill Steel
Buckeye Steel Casting
Virginia Bridge & Iron
Canton Sheet Steel
Hydraulic Pressed Steel
Kokomo Steel & Wire
Keystone Steel & Wire
Marting Iron & Steel
Mexican Iron & Steel
Otis Steel
Steel & Radiation
Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel
Tonawanda Iron & Steel
Trussed Concrete Steel
United Iron & Steel
Warwick Iron & Steel
Western Reserve Steel
Western Steel & Iron
Youngstown Sheet & Tube
Carpenter Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit&McWilliam
Phone 4744 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Ordnance Stocks
WANTED
Aetna Explosives
Atlas Powder
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Savage Arms
HOSMER & WEBB
Tel. 6962-6 Broad. 30 BROAD ST., N. Y.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Computing-Tabulating-Recording
Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
Int. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd.
Eastern Steel Com. & Pfd.
Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
New York Shipbuilding
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Scovill Manufacturing
Yale & Towne Mfg.
New Jersey Zinc
E. W. Bliss Com.
American Brass
Powder Stocks
Midvale Steel
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Chalmers Motor
Chevrolet Motor
Packard Motor
Saxon Motor
Otis Elevator
Bucyrus Co.
Carbon Steel
MORGAN & FINLAY
STOCKS & BONDS
115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

BUY—SELL
HOUSTON OIL COMPANY
PREFERRED & COMMON
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
AM. SUMATRA TOBACCO
FISK RUBBER COMPANY
SECOND PREFERRED
AETNA EXPLOSIVES
KENNECOTT COPPER CORP.
6% BONDS & STOCK
BRADEN COPPER CO.
BONDS & STOCK
CHILE COPPER CO.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Chalmers Motor
Hercules Powder
Aetna Explosives
Niles-Bement-Pond
Am. & British Mfg.
C. C. Kerr & Co
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

Aetna Explosive
Du Pont Powder
Am. Tube & Stamp.
Ingersoll-Rand
Safety Car Heating
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3455 27 Pine St., N. Y.

We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway enterprises with established records of earnings.
Electric Bond & Share Co
Paid-Up Capital and Surplus $14,500,000
71 Broadway, New York.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 2, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	50	52
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	103	104
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	49	49¾
Am L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2¼	Q	Aug 2, 15	345	347
Do pf.	14,238,200	1¾	Q	Aug 2, 15	106¼	106¾
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	61	62
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	79	80
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,985,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	63	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Do 6%pe.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	18
A. W. W. & E. 5s, '34	8,997,400	2½	S	A. & O.	63	65
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '35.	1,900,000	S	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	92	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	94
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	..
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84½	87
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102½
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	74	79
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	86	86¼
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con. R. G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	.....	40	42
Do 5s, '99...	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do 7% pf...	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	93	97
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	91
C.R., G. & E. Do pf.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	52	53
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	80	81
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
C.G., El.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	85¾	86½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'38	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	91¾
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	91	94
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	125	127
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Ed. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	61	66
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	96½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	60	70
Do 5s.....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	76	80
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	89	93
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 5s, '32.	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	16	18
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	54	58
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Harwood El. 5s, '39	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	82
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	102
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
I. St. El. Cor. 1st ln. 6s,'33	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	73½	74½
K. C. R. & L. Dopf	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C. R. & L. Dolst ref.5s	9,543,080	..	..	.....	25	26
	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	48	51
	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87½	90
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¾	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	70
K. C. Met. S. R. con. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	95
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	95	98
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99¼	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.....	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97½
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Do ext, 1st & ref. 5s..	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. & R. pf.	853,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30, 15	59	63
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	11	15
N. St. Power	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	52	55
Do pf.....	5,975,000	..	..	.....	29	30
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	3,388,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	84½	86¼
N. Y. Westr LGM4s,2004	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	77	79
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.....	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Ont. Power..	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	..
Do 1st 5s,'43	1,400,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	64	..
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92
Ozark P.& W.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29..	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	106
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	99¾
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¼	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,250,000	..	..	.....	14½	15½
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y....	6,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	58	60
Rock. L. & P. 6s, '38.....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	90
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Salt Lake Rapid 1st 5s, '34..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrn. Ry($50)	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do pf. ($50)	2,080,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle L'ting 6s, '49 ..	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90½	93
So. Cal. Ed..	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Au 15, 15	73½	75
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	93	94
S.W.P.& L.pf	12,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Pwr.5s,'30	1,563,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	95	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50).....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Do pf. ($50).	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$5½	$6¼
	11,784,950	1¼	Q	Sep 15,15	$27½	$28½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 2, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	79	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6¼
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	24½	25½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	92½
Un. Elec. N. Y. 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	82
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	.....	36	38
Do 1st pf...	7,713,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	68	69
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14¼	14¾
Do 6s, '22..	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	82	83
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85½	86
Do pf.....	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	80½	81½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80¾	81
West'n Pow..	14,670,000	..	..	.....	14	14½
Do 6% cum.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	47	48
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$40	$45
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv...	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	46	49
Do pf.....	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	59	62
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '27.....	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29..	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	¼	..	Apr 15,15	55	56½
Old pf.....	9,621,300	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	87½	89
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Au 16, 15	86½	87½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103¼
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'k't Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	71¼	71½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	.....	156	158
Do pf.....	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 25, 15	82	85
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)...	4,495,738	1	Q	Au 16, 15	40	43
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	49	51
Am. Brass...	15,000,000	2½	S	Aug 2, 15	205	208
Am. Chicle..	8,000,000	1	M	Sep 20,15	104	109
Do pf.....	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	89
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,350	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	82	84
Do pf.....	2,626,839	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	94	96
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	†3	Q	Sep 15,15	250	255
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	94½	96½
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	12½	Q	Oct 1, 15	188	195
Do pf.....	1,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	76
Bord. C. M..	21,264,400	4	S	Au 14, 15	109	111
Do pf.....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	105	107
Braden Cop..	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9¼	9¾
Bush Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can. Explos..	3,404,300	1	Q	Sep 30,15	350	375
Do pf.....	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	105	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	140	143
Childs	3,000,000	1¾	..	Dec 10,14	48	50
Do pf.....	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	90	92½
Colt's Arms..	6,500,000	$4½	Q	Oct 1, 15	740	760
C.-Tab.&Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	.....	48½	49
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	82
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2½b	Q	July 1, 15	285	300
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†10	Q	Sep 15,15	755	760
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.....	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	113	116
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	104	107
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	24	27
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	80¾	81¼
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	..	Q	Jul 17, 15	150	160
Lima Loco C. 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	4¾
Merg. Lino..	12,799,600	2½	Q	Sep 30,15	185½	186½
N. J. Zinc...	10,000,000	..	..	Jul 21, 15	300	309
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	70	72
Do pf.....	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	95
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	53	56
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	35	36
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,15	148	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,15	103½	105
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	110	115
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,15	330	350
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	214	217
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2½
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2250	2400

*Ex. div. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶—Incl. 1½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	340	360
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	435	442
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 15	470	485
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Sep 30,15	490	500
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Oct 1, 15	985	1000
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	410	415
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)..	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 15	1120	1140
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	197	208
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Sep 30,15	238	..
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	270	285
Guaranty ...	10,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	615	630
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr...	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	120	130
Kings Co....	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 2, 15	330	..
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	98	105
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	110
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	130	140
Metropolitan.	1,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,15	385	410
New York..	3,000,000	8	S	Sep 30,15	580	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	970	1000
People's Tr...	1,000,000	1	M	Oct 1, 15	280	290
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,15	375	385
Union	3,000,000	‡3	Q	Sep 1, 15	830	840
U. S. W. & L.	2,000,000	4	Q	Sep 1, 15	372	382
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1020	..

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar...	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	110	115
Do pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy..	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Au 10, 15	85	93
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Sep 15,15	340	380
J. S. Young...	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 15	163	173
Do pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	107	110
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	150	160
Do pf.....	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90	101
P. R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Sep 5, 15	188	193
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 15	405	415
Do pf.....	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	119	122
Un.-A. Cigar.	368,500	1	..	Feb 1, 15	30	37
Do pf.....	1,384,900	1¾	Q	Sep 15,15	65	72

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	⅝	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	174
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	173
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St.	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	.....	125	160
2d Av. stock	1,982,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	..	10
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 2, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	545	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	205	208
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	175	185
Batt'y Pl. N.	200,000	14	S	July 1, 15	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*6	S	Aug 2, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HUDSON TRUST COMPANY
at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $921,310.50;) market value...		$921,310.50
Private securities, (book value, $301,387.09;) market value..		301,387.06
Real estate owned		346,664.70
Mortgages owned		185,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral...		151,296.39
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		702,555.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,229,121.46
Overdrafts		1,272.66
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,089,022.40	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	217,298.55	
		1,306,321.95
Specie		245,158.85
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks...		41,800.00
Cash items		7,036.84
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures.	$6,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	11,109.05	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	5,686.00	
		22,795.05
Total		$5,462,269.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund...	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits....	19,850.80	
		619,850.80
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	$47,651.97	
Deposits by the State Mos. System	135,000.00	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any, N. Y. City.....	175,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check 2,972,062.05		
Demand certificates of deposit...	87,816.26	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	116,494.47	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	12,498.91	
Certified checks...	150.53	
Unpaid dividends..	188.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	194,436.65	
		3,741,298.84
Other liabilities, viz.:		
U. S. revenue coll. inc. tax.....	$80.33	
Accepted and tellers' checks	349,314.58	
Mortgages on real estate owned.....	222,000.00	
Reserve for taxes, expenses, &c.....	3,782.95	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....	10,392.37	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	3,500.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	12,100.00	
		601,120.23
Total		$5,462,269.87

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 13th day of October, 1915, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To reduce the capital stock of the Company from $20,000,000, par value, to $1,000,000, par value.

2. To change the par value of its shares from $100 to $5 each.

3. To authorize the amount of capital over and above the amount of the reduced capital to be returned to the stockholders pro rata at such times and in such manner as the Directors shall determine.

4. To transact all such other and further business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Thursday, October 7, 1915, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 14, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. KRUTTSCHNITT, President.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated September 21, 1915.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Lake Superior Corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 410 Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving, and if approved, confirming the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1915, and of considering, and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company done and taken since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of such meeting from and after the 15th day of September, 1915, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon until the 7th day of October, 1915, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Toronto, Canada, September 1st, 1915.

THOMAS GIBSON, President.
ALEX. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 27, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 27th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, October 6th, 1915, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, October 28th, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

New York & East River Ferry Co.,

61 Broadway.

New York, Sept. 16, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 61 Broadway, New York, on Thursday, October 7th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 23d, 1915, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Oct. 8th, 1915, at 10 A. M.

LEWIS A. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 3rd, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.

New Orleans, La., October 4th, 1915.

September 25th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The Eisemann Magneto Company that the annual meeting will be held at the Company's offices, 32-33d Street, Brooklyn, New York, on Wednesday, October 13th, 1915, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At such meeting Directors will be elected and other business, which any stockholder may desire to present, will be considered.

By order of the Board.

E. GASSMANN, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, October 20th, 1915, the Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on Monday, October 4th, 1915, and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, October 21st, 1915.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, September 9, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.,

42 Broadway, New York, September 30, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on November 29, 1915, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, October 23, 1915.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value, should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

RATES SET BY LAW UNFAIR, FELTON SAYS

Chicago Great Western President Asserts Year Was Most Trying in Company's History.

MORE FREIGHT TONNAGE

But Revenue Showed Decrease—Net Income for Six Months Amounted to $2,243,205.

The Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, for the year ended June 30, suffered decreases in operating revenue for eleven months out of the twelve. June, the last month of the year, showed a slight increase over the same month of the previous year. The year is referred to in the annual report by Samuel M. Felton, President of the Great Western, as "the most trying, in many respects, since the company's organization." President Felton contends that the average freight and passenger rates allowed by law are unreasonable, and that the changes effected since 1914 prevented the company from making the best showing in its history.

Total operating revenues of the Great Western were $15,722,881, a decrease of $436,252, or 3.05 per cent. Expenses were $10,446,560, a decrease of $477,067, or 4.37 per cent. The net income was $868,193, a decrease of $27,776, or 3.10 per cent., and equivalent to 1.98 per cent. on the preferred stock outstanding.

The ton miles of freight carried during the year actually showed an increase of 1.06 per cent., according to President Felton, whereas the revenue from freight showed a decrease of 3.12 per cent.

"The fact remains," says Mr. Felton in the report, "that the company was obliged to transport this additional tonnage with a reduction in the revenue per ton mile from 7.3 mills in 1914 to 7 mills in 1915. If the revenue per ton mile in 1915 had remained the same as in 1914, the total revenue from freight would have been $10,063,084, the largest freight earnings in the history of the property.

"A similar situation appears in connection with the passenger traffic. The revenue per passenger mile was but 1.95 cents in 1915, compared with 2 cents in 1914. If the rate per passenger per mile had been the same in 1915 as in 1914 the revenue from passengers would have amounted to $3,154,423, or $80,373 more than the actual returns.

Taking both passenger and freight together the total decrease in revenue on account of the decrease in the average rates amounted to $497,980, an amount equal to 1.13 per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company. This shows how seriously the slightest reduction in the average rate affects the revenues of the company.

"The average net income for the last six months has amounted to $2,243,205. The decisions of the courts have indicated 7 per cent. as a reasonable return on railroad property. If this amount is capitalized at 7 per cent. it would mean that the value of the road and its equipment is but $22,726 a mile. A physical valuation of the property, when completed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in all probability will disclose a value of at least double that amount. The forty-one railroads in the Western Rate Case showed a return at 7 per cent. on but $25,043 per mile in 1914. It would seem, therefore, that the efforts of the officers of this company and others in the Western territory to secure increased rates were duly warranted. This situation has been placed before the various commissions and taxing bodies, and yet no substantial relief has been secured."

President Felton says in his report that he sees no encouraging signs of immediate business improvement ahead, so far as the Great Western is concerned. July earnings showed a slight gain, but August and September, he predicts will show a loss.

INCREASES FOR NEW HAVEN.

Net Earnings for Two Months Shows Gain of $680,138.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in the month of August had gross operating revenues of $6,264,053, an increase of $507,144 compared with August, 1914. The net earnings, despite an increase of $25,000 in expenses and a falling off of non-operating income of $86,000, was $678,537, an increase of $291,278. The gross earnings of the New Haven for the first two months of the new fiscal year were $12,511,712, an increase of approximately $1,000,000, and the net earnings for the two months were $1,425,080, an increase of $680,138. The report for the year so far indicates that the New Haven has completely turned the corner of business depression.

Out of thirteen of the New Haven's subsidiaries, six made net gains for August and seven showed slight losses, the greatest losses being noticeable in the trolley lines still held in trust for the company. The New England Steamship Company had net earnings of $150,000, an increase of $40,000. The New York, Ontario & Western had net earnings of $222,000, a decrease of $11,000. The Central New England Railway Company had net earnings of $82,000, an increase of $7,000.

The New York, Westchester & Boston Railway is still unsupporting. Its bonds and notes are guaranteed by the New Haven and interest has been paid regularly by the mother company. The month of August showed an improvement of $4,000 in gross earnings, however. The deficit, exclusive of the interest charge on the guaranteed securities, was only $5,036, compared with $12,825 in August, 1914. The deficit for the two months of the fiscal year was $11,713, compared with $21,134 for the same period last year.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF EUROPE
at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $227,628.18), market value....		$226,963.75
Private securities, (book value, $571,379.52), market value....		571,633.50
Mortgages owned		289,578.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral....		50,986.27
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		131,541.27
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		699,320.13
Overdrafts		31.43
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$120,617.66	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item....	17,901.63	
		138,519.29
Specie		165,115.30
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks....		81,700.00
Federal reserve notes.....		1,500.00
Cash items.....		86.95
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$3,370.48	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....	4,582.30	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	18,311.30	
		21,264.08
Total		$2,378,239.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$150,000.00
Surplus on market value—		
Surplus fund.....		24,789.36
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions...	$232.92	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	293,260.46	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,700.00	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks 1,882,801.63		
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	406.04	
Certified checks...	7,704.26	
Unpaid dividends...	1,908.03	
		2,188,013.34
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Special int. sus. acct.	172.17	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.....	1,680.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	9,100.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	4,485.00	
		15,437.17
Total		$2,378,239.87

DIVIDENDS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York.

Sept. 21, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable October 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., September 30, 1915.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP., 43 Exchange Place, New York.

MANAGERS

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

The Board of Directors of ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY has declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1915, payable Friday, October 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 30, 1915.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

New York, Sept. 30, 1915.

A dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent. was this day declared on the capital stock of this company, payable Oct. 20, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 4, 1915.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS, Secretary and Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 19th, 1915, for CONTRACT 106, for the erection of two steel frame buildings, galvanized-steel-covered, for the drainage chambers, at Shafts 11 and 21, of the City Tunnel of Catskill Aqueduct, New York City. Both buildings are of, approximately, the same size, the larger one being about 48 feet by 40 feet by 85 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings are being built under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK.
JOHN F. GALVIN.
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Newport, R. I.—Proposals will be received here till Nov. 3, 1915, at 12 M., for purchase of Str. CORA; wooden hull, single screw; length, 139 ft. 8 in.; beam 23 ft. 8 in.; depth, 8 ft. 6 in.; formerly a yacht. Vessel may be seen at this harbor; full particulars on application.

86 SHIPS HELD AT PANAMA.

Clearing of Last Big Slides Expected to Take Some Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 3.—The arrivals at both the canal terminals yesterday and today increased the number of ships awaiting passage through the canal to eighty-six, with little prospect of their getting through at an early date. Canal officials now decline to hazard any prediction as to when there will be sufficient channel to permit ships to make the passage, and there is little hope that the slides will permit dredges to complete the work within a short time.

There is now a clear passage only ten feet in width between the banks. The slides often make the water so shallow as to permit a man to wade across. Even barge traffic ceased after the newest slide last Friday, thus considerably hampering dredging operations. Of the vessels thus delayed, forty-four are anchored in Gatun Lake, while the remainder lie off the fortified islands. At that point six ships, laden with general cargoes, destined for Vladivostok, are anchored, which it is presumed here are carrying munitions for the Russian Army.

Lays St. Bridgid's Cornerstone.

WESTBURY, L. I. Oct. 3.—Ten thousan persons witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the new $50,000 St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church this afternoon. The new church is in Post Avenue, near the present church which has become too small. There was a parade of Sunday school children, members of the Holy Angels and of the Holy Name Societies. The Right Rev. Maurice Foley, Bishop of the Philippines, laid the cornerstone, assisted by the Very Rev. John Moore, President of St. John's Seminary. The pastor of the church is the Rev. Dr. William McGinnis. There were about fifty clergymen from all parts of the diocese present.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Week ended Oct. 2

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
14,500	Can. C. & F.	112	106	109	+ 3
5,900	Can.C.&F.pf.	120	118	119	+ 1
9,050	Can. Nat. Gas.	1¾	1⅝	1¾	...
17,000	Car. L. & P.	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
2,030	Carbon Steel..	74	67	68	+ 1
275	Car. St. 2d pf.	53	52	52	— 1
10,150	Cent Pa'ry...	19¾	15	16	+ 1
3,100	Cramp Ship...	90	86	88	— 1
9,700	Chev. Mot. Car w. i.	115	83	114	...
150	Dom. Steel...	47⅝	47⅛	47⅜	— 1⅛
2,790	Driggs-Se.w.i.	114	105½	113	— 2
1,007	Emer. Phono..	13	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
17,500	Hall Signal...	35½	22	32½	+ 9⅝
3,500	Hall Sig. pf..	53½	43	47	+ 7
7,545	Hendee Mfg..	33	28	30	— 2
370	H. & A. Arms.	44	35	40	— 5
2,450	Houston Oil..	19¼	17	18⅜	+ 2⅜
248,000	I. M. M. ctfs.	10	5⅞	5⅞	+ 1⅛
215,000	I.M.M.pf.ctfs.	45½	29½	35	+ 3⅛
4,770	Int. Motors...	30½	27⅞	29	— 1
2,590	Kath. B'ze pf.	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
	Kelly Spgfld. T.new 1st pf.	90	90	90	— 1
52,300	Lake Tor. Boat	26½	14	19	+ 4½
41,200	Lake-Torpedo Boat 1st pf.	26¾	14½	19	+ 4½
26,200	Marconi of A.	5	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅜
290	Midwest Ref..	36	35	35½	— 1⅛
950	N. Y. Transp.	19	16	17	+ ¼
300	Pac. L. & El.	65¼	65¼	65¼	...
650	Pyrene Mfg...	14½	14	14	— ¼
700	M.Rumely.new	24½	21¾	24½	+ 4
300	Sherman Carb.	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ¼
1,250	Std. Motors ..	10½	10	10	— ½
3,955	SteelCo.of Can.	35¼	33	33½	— ⅞
5,600	St. Jo. Lead..	12⅞	12½	12⅝	...
133,000	Sub. Bt., w. i.	52⅜	43	45⅝	+ 5½
28,000	Tob. Prod	45½	36⅜	44	+17½
53,700	Triangle Film ctfs	9¼	7½	8¼	— ⅞
24,500	U. Cig.St.,new	10¼	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
13,800	U.Prof.Sh.,new	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17,500	US.L.&H.,new	3¼	2½	3⅛	+ ⅝
1,565	U. S. Ir. & St. H. pf. new.	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
6,500	Victoria Oil...	⅞	½	¾	...
10,000	World Film,..	3¾	3⅜	3½	...

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

42	Atlantic Ref..660	645	660	+28
385	Buckeye P. L.125	105	115	+ 9
28	Galena S. O..162	161	161	+ 1
1,405	Ill. P. L., w. i.158	155	157	+ 5
404	Ind. P. L....114	108	114	+12
216	Pat. Transit...224½	220	222	+ 2
50	N. Y. Transit.228	218	228	+ 9
10	Nor. Pipe L...116	116	116	+16
383	Ohio Oil 150	157	157	+ 1
1,222	Prairie Oil 225	205	207	+ 4
363	Prie O. & G.425	420	420	...
120	So. Pipe Line.235	230	234	+12
128	So. Penn Line.349	345	346	+ 8
228	St. Oil, Cal.315	309	310	+ 6
100	Std. Oil, Ind.480	474	478	+13
21	Std. Oil, Ky...313	310	313	+28
9	Std. Oil, Neb.334	334	334	...
937	Std. O., N. J.504	471	493	+22
980	Std. O., N.Y.208	199	208	+ 9
130	Union Tank...	82	82	+ 2
10	Vacuum Oil...230	223	229	+ 9

MINING.

2,400	†A. C. M. Co.	81	25	— 3
4,000	Alaska-J.,w.i.	11⅞	11	11⅞ + ⅛
4,500	Albion Min...	48	40	41 — 2
56,000	†Am. Com'der.	13½	11	11 — 2
3,650	†Big Cot'wood	8	3	3½ — ⅛
4,125	Big L. D. Co.	3¼	2⅞	2⅞ — ⅛
51,700	Braden Cop.Co.	10	9¼	9⅜ + ⅛
12,800	†Booth	47	44	44 + 2
900	Buffalo Min..	¾	½	½ — ⅛
5,125	Butte-N. Y.	2¾	2¼	2¼ ..
6,000	Caled. Copper.	100	98	98 — 2
5,900	†Cashboy	6	5	5 + 1
15,000	Chile C. w. i.	20⅞	18	20⅜ + 1¾
167,000	C. Ariz. Sm..	1¼	⅞	1¼ + ⅛
	100 Con. Cop. M.	1½	1½	1½ + ⅛
17,400	†D. El. Butte.	8	5	5 — 2½
8,100	†Emma Copper	32	24	25 — 5
2,000	†Florence	50	44	46 + 4
10,420	†Gold Cons..	1¾	1⅛	1⅛ + ⅛
11,800	†G'f'd Merger.	19½	18½	19 ..
27,620	Jumbo Exten.	1⅝	1¼	1¼ ..
42,800	†Kewanaa	43	35	36 — 2
63,300	K'cott Copper.	57⅛	53	56⅝ + ⅜
	100 La Rose Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛ — ⅛
2,500	†Lone Star..	5	4½	5 ..
4,260	Magma Cop...	14⅜	14	14⅜ + ⅛
3,900	†Majestic M..	85	65	85 +25
3,500	Marsh. Mining.	38	36	37 ..
11,300	†McIntyre	50	48	48½ ..
9,700	†McKin.-Dar..	32	23	32 + 9
308,550	†Mother Lode.	41	30	37 — 2½
4,840	Nat. Zinc & L.	44	41	42 — 2
500	Nev. Hills	18	16	18 + 1
21,100	Nipissing	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛ — ⅜
34,000	†Oro	8	6½	7 + ½
153,400	†Rex Con	56	53	56 + 2
14,600	†Sdstrm. Ken.	12	10¾	10¾ — 1⅛
1,500	†Sells	33	32	32 — 2
9,150	Std. Sil.-Lead	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜ — ⅛
21,300	Stewart	¾	⅝	⅝ — ⅛
16,530	†Success Min..	90	85	86 — 3
20,100	†Superstition..	2¼	2	2⅛ + ⅛
1,400	†Tono. Exten..	35	33	33 ..
6,704	Tonopah Ext..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜ ..
200	Tono.C.of Nev.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝ + ⅛
15,000	Tuolumne	⅛	⅛	⅛ ..
2,000	Tri-Bullion ..	½	½	½ ..
900	†West End c..	60	57	57 — 3
2,995	W.KnobCop.pf.	2⅜	2	2⅛ — ⅛

†Cents per share.

RAILROADS.

8,800	Wab. w. i....	12⅞	12	12¾ + ⅛
7,300	Wab. pf. (a)..	43	40	40 — 2⅝
8,000	Wab. pf. (b)..	24	22¾	22⅝ — ⅜

BONDS.

$50,000	Braden Cop.6s.	200	185	195 +49
30,000	Braden Cop.7s.	200	182	195 +55
15,000	D & H. C. 5s w. i.	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜ + ⅛
9,000	Pierce Oil 6s..	80	79	79 — ⅛

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:30. Register today!

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Sept. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
WHEAT.				
Sept. 27.....	$1.05⅝	$1.03	.95⅛	.93⅞
Sept. 28.....	1.05	1.02	.95¼	.93⅞
Sept. 29.....	1.06	1.03	.96⅜	.94⅛
Sept. 30.....	1.15¼	1.03⅝	.95⅝	.94⅜
Oct. 1.....	...	...	.96⅛	.94⅞
Oct. 2.....	...	...	.96⅛	.94⅞
Week's range..	1.15¼	1.02	.96⅛	.93⅞
	May.			
	High.	Low.		
Sept. 27.....	.97½	.96⅛		
Sept. 28.....	.98⅝	.96⅞		
Sept. 29.....	.98¾	.97		
Sept. 30.....	.98⅛	.97		
Oct. 1.....	.98⅛	.96⅞		
Oct. 2.....	.98	.96⅜		
Week's range	.98¾	.96¼		
	Sept.		Dec.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
CORN.				
Sept. 27.....	71	68⅝	55⅝	54⅞
Sept. 28.....	68¼	68	55⅝	54⅝
Sept. 29.....	67⅝	65¼	55⅝	54⅝
Sept. 30.....	68½	65	55⅝	54⅝
Oct. 1.....	...	...	55⅝	53⅞
Oct. 2.....	...	...	55⅝	53⅞
Week's range.	71	65	55⅝	53⅝
	May.			
	High.	Low.		
Sept. 27.....	.57⅝	.56⅞		
Sept. 28.....	.57½	.56⅜		
Sept. 29.....	.57⅝	.56⅞		
Sept. 30.....	.57⅝	.56⅝		
Oct. 1.....	.57⅝	.56⅝		
Oct. 2.....	.55⅝	.55⅝		
Week's range.	.57⅝	.55⅝		
	Sept.		Dec.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
OATS.				
Sept. 27.....	39	38⅛	36¼	35⅝
Sept. 28.....	38¾	38⅛	36⅛	35⅝
Sept. 29.....	38⅛	36⅝	36⅜	35⅞
Sept. 30.....	38¼	36½	36⅛	35⅞
Oct. 1.....	...	...	36¼	35⅝
Oct. 2.....	...	...	35⅝	35⅜
Week's range.	39	36½	36⅛	35⅜
	May.			
	High.	Low.		
Sept. 27.....	.38¾	.37⅞		
Sept. 28.....	.38⅛	.37⅝		
Sept. 29.....	.38⅝	.37⅞		
Sept. 30.....	.38⅝	.37⅝		
Oct. 1.....	.38⅝	.37⅞		
Oct. 2.....	.37⅞	.37½		
Week's range	.38⅜	.37½		
	Provisions.			
	Oct.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
LARD.				
Sept. 27.....	$8.32	$8.20	$8.80	$8.70
Sept. 28.....	8.37	8.32	8.85	8.80
Sept. 29.....	8.27	8.17	8.77	8.63
Sept. 30.....	8.37	8.10	8.85	8.63
Oct. 1.....	8.22	8.10	8.77	8.60
Oct. 2.....	8.27	8.20	8.80	8.70
Week's range..	8.37	8.10	8.85	8.60
	Oct.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
RIBS.				
Sept. 27.....	$8.57	$8.37	$8.80	$8.57
Sept. 28.....	8.80	8.60	8.92	8.82
Sept. 29.....	8.72	8.62	8.92	8.80
Sept. 30.....	8.75	8.47	9.05	8.80
Oct. 1.....	8.72	8.50	8.97	8.82
Oct. 2.....	8.85	8.80	8.97	8.92
Week's range..	8.85	8.37	9.05	8.57
	Oct.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
PORK.				
Sept. 27.....	$13.05	$12.85	$15.85	$16.40
Sept. 28.....	13.25	13.12	16.02	15.85
Sept. 29.....	13.40	13.05	16.00	15.75
Sept. 30.....	13.70	13.30	16.27	15.90
Oct. 1.....	13.50	13.17	16.22	16.00
Oct. 2.....	13.32	13.25	16.20	16.05
Week's range..	13.70	12.85	16.27	15.40

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
Sept. 27.	11.98	11.70	12.38	12.10	12.54	12.25
Sept. 28.	12.22	12.00	12.58	12.42	12.75	12.57
Sept. 29.	12.15	11.54	12.51	11.95	12.68	12.11
Sept. 30.	11.88	11.70	12.38	12.03	12.44	12.16
Oct. 1.	11.95	11.68	12.24	11.70	12.36	11.85
Oct. 2.	11.72	11.58	12.08	11.90	12.23	12.07
W'k's re.	11.72	11.54	12.58	11.70	12.75	11.85
	Mar. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Sept. 27.	12.81	12.51	12.92	12.65	12.94	12.64
Sept. 28.	13.04	12.82	13.16	12.98	13.17	12.98
Sept. 29.	12.94	12.33	13.07	12.50	13.06	12.50
Sept. 30.	12.71	12.40	12.85	12.60	12.83	12.63
Oct. 1.	12.63	12.10	12.78	12.35	12.78	12.40
Oct. 2.	12.50	12.36	12.69	12.58	12.70	12.61
W'k's re.	13.04	12.10	13.16	12.35	13.17	12.40

MEETINGS OFFIC

FOUR BATTLESHIPS MAY BE 1916 PLAN

Administration Likely to Ask Congress to Double the Usual Dreadnought Program.

CONFER ON DEFENSE TODAY

Guesses at Added Naval Appropriation Range from $50,000,000 to $200,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—President Wilson will have a conference tomorrow with Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Representative Padgett of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, with regard to the naval program to be submitted to Congress.

The President now has before him the report of the General Board of the Navy recommending increased expenditures for naval construction and development. He also is in possession of the views of the ranking officers of the navy as to what should be done to improve the navy. These reports were prepared as a result of the letter which the President wrote to Secretary Daniels last July directing him to call on the responsible officers of the navy for their views as to what should be done to perfect it for adequate national defense.

Neither at the White House nor the Navy Department is any hint obtainable as to the program, but it is understood that the navy officers have indicated frankly their views as to what is needed to put the navy on a firm foundation.

The President is understood to be of the opinion that the time has arrived for definite steps toward strengthening both the army and the navy, but the length of the stride to be taken in that direction has not been determined. The conferences which the President is to have with Secretaries Daniels and Garrison during the next few weeks will determine the size of the defensive appropriations they feel justified in asking Congress to grant.

The navy now costs the nation about $150,000,000 annually. There has been much talk of adding $100,000,000 or even $200,000,000 to naval expenditures, but observers in Washington detect no signs that there will be any such increases. The conservative opinion is that the navy will be fortunate if Congress adds more than $50,000,000 to the budget.

Four Dreadnoughts Probable.

There is a growing belief in Washington that the Administration will recommend that this year's naval bill provide for the construction of four additional vessels of the dreadnought class. The usual provision is for two battleships. Two additional dreadnoughts would cost about $30,000,000. If two additional dreadnoughts were authorized, in order to make provision for a total of four such vessels, the additional charge for this year's bill would not be more than about $10,000,000, however, for the reason that the construction of such vessels is usually spread over three years. One-third of the cost would be advanced annually. It is believed that several of the larger units recommended will be of the battle cruiser type.

It is expected that the department will recommend a large number of submarines, as there are evidences that there will be considerable sentiment in Congress in favor of these little vessels. The consensus of opinion here appears to be that not fewer than thirty submarines will be authorized. These would cost about $15,000,000.

Thus, it was pointed out tonight, with an extra expenditure of $10,000,000 as the first year's contribution toward the construction of a third and fourth new dreadnought, and $15,000,000 for submarines, there would be at least $25,000,000 still available out of the $50,000,000 increase that might be asked or authorized.

Need Scout Vessels.

The recent naval war game showed the weakness of the navy in scout vessels. A theoretical enemy fleet managed to defeat and elude the Atlantic fleet in the war game through superiority of scout ships. It is believed that the department will recommend the construction of some speedy vessels of this type. The navy is greatly in need of men. Although it is enlisted up to its full authorized strength it lacks about 18,000 men of the number necessary to properly man all the vessels now in the navy if they were to be placed in commission. It is not understood that Secretary Daniels will ask for the full 18,000, but it is believed that the Administration will ask for not fewer than 5,000. It is planned to add about 800 midshipmen to the classes at the Naval Academy, and this will call for increased appropriations for the academy.

The Marine Corps, which is cared for by the Naval Appropriation bill, is believed to be greatly in need of enlargement. There are only about 10,000 men in this branch of the service. During the past few years, with marines serving in Nicaragua, Mexico, Haiti, China, the Philippines on shore duty and on battleships at sea, the Navy Department has, at times, been at its wits' end to find men enough for marine expeditionary duty. The country, in fact, has almost been denuded of its marines now for foreign service. An increase of a substantial character in the Marine Corps, it is understood, will be asked.

Important increases for the Ordnance Department will be recommended, it is believed, including additional money for torpedoes, reserve ammunition and projectiles, and for necessary improvements in existing arsenals, and for remodeling several submarines.

BAYSIDE'S BIG DAY OCT. 10.

Actors and Cartoonists to Play Ball and Eat Clams.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Oct. 3.—On account of the postponement of the Astor Cup race at Sheepshead Bay to next Saturday, the clambake and field day which was scheduled here for next Saturday, under the auspices of the Bayside Boosters, will be held, rain or shine, on next Sunday afternoon. The Boosters include local business men and many actors and newspaper men who make this suburb their home.

One of the features of the day will be the ball game between the cartoonists and writers and the actors. James J. Corbett is the manager and Captain of the actors' club. T. A. Dorgan—"Tad"—will Captain the newspaper team. Montgomery and Stone will be the battery on the actors' team. Alfred J. Cohen (Allan Dale) and Franklin Pierce Adams, "F. P. A.," will umpire the game.

One of the field sports, open to the world, will be a lobster race, in which the partisans will be obliged to run on all fours, with a backward movement. Other events will include corn eating and clam broth swallowing contests.

Shaving, He Cuts His Throat.

After he had almost severed his throat with a razor in the bathroom of his home at 551 West 174th Street yesterday morning, Harris Lipsky, 43 years old, a clothing manufacturer, in business at 28 East Fourteenth Street, was taken a prisoner to Washington Heights Hospital, charged with having attempted suicide. Members of Mr. Lipsky's family believe the injury was accidental. Lipsky announced he was going to shave and a moment later Mrs. Lipsky heard groans issuing from the bathroom and found him lying on the floor with his throat cut.

PLAN FOR PEACE CONGRESS.

Pro-German Propagandists Not Invited to Attend.

The League to Enforce Peace, which advocates a union of nations to compel by force the observance of treaties, will take a leading part in the International Peace Congress which convenes at San Francisco next Sunday, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Church Peace Union, which was established and endowed with $2,000,000 by Andrew Carnegie last year. The announcement says:

"The committee in charge of the program desires that it be made clear that members of the so-called peace organizations who have been active as Pro-German propagandists will not participate in the proceedings of the congress. In this connection it is pointed out that even those members of the peace societies who were regarded high in peace councils, but who since the beginning of the war in Europe have identified themselves with the German cause, are not associated with those who are responsible for the holding of the present congress."

The congress will be held under the auspices of the American Peace Society, of which ex-Senator Burton is President, and of the Church Peace Union, of which Bishop Greer is President. The announcement says:

"The discussions will not centre around the present European conflict or the relations of this country to any of its phases, except in an incidental way, but are expected to deal in a broad way with the general question of settling international disputes in some other way than by resort to arms.

"Incident to this, the activities of the League to Enforce Peace recently formed by ex-President Taft, President Lowell of Harvard, and others, are to be features, the entire afternoon of Monday, Oct. 11, being given over to that organization in a joint meeting with the World's Insurance Congress."

WANT SUBWAY EXTENDED.

Riverdale Broadway Association to Appear Before Service Board.

Representatives of the Broadway Extension Association of Riverdale, including Joseph P. Day, McDougall Hawkes, and Frank J. Hackett, will appear before the Public Service Commission on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, to urge the extension of the Broadway Subway under ground in Van Cortlandt Park, paralleling Broadway from the 238th Street station to 263d Street. It is proposed to have stations at 242d Street, 253d Street, Mosholu Avenue, and at Broadway and 261st Street.

At a hearing held last Wednesday, it was held by advocates of the plan that the extension merely carries out the original plan of extending the subway to the city line. Florence J. Sullivan of 27 Cedar Street is President of the association, and Houlder Hudgins of Riverdale is Chairman of the General Committee. William S. Bennet and S. Stanwood Menken will represent the petitioners as counsel.

Chandler for Bowers.

Local Progressive leaders showed alarm last week when they learned that Representative Walter M. Chandler, the only Progressive in the State elected to Congress a year ago, had come out openly for Frank K. Bowers, Republican candidate for Sheriff. William Halpin is the Progressive nominee for that office. Many Republicans regarded his action as a forerunner of a general stampede back to the Republican fold.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Eastern disturbance has passed beyond the field of observation. The fall in temperature covers the entire country west of the Missouri River, except the Pacific States, but to the eastward temperatures are higher, especially over the central valleys and the South. There will be rain Monday in the north upper lake region, extending Tuesday into the upper lake region generally. In the Atlantic States the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be colder Monday in the southwest and on Tuesday in the Gulf States, the Central Valleys, the Upper Lake, and West Lower Lake regions. It will be warmer Monday in the East Lower Lake Region and New England.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate shifting, becoming southeast; Middle Atlantic, moderate east and southeast; South Atlantic moderate, mostly southeast; East Gulf, West Gulf, moderate South.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

West Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, Tuesday cloudy, colder.

West New York—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Southern New England—Fair Monday, warmer interior. Tuesday fair.

East Pennsylvania, East New York, New Jersey—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A.M.	53	49	4 P.M.	70	58
6 A.M.	52	50	6 P.M.	67	57
9 A.M.	62	52	9 P.M.	65	56
12 M.	71	56	11 P.M.	61	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 61.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees at 3:10 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.03 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues., gentle to mod. winds, mostly s. e.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; gentle to mod. e. to s. e. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; cooler Tues. in interior; gentle to mod. winds on coast.

Miss.—Cloudy Mon.; Tues. showers; cooler in interior; gentle to mod. s. winds on coast.

La.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, cooler in n.; mod. s. winds on the coast.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon.; showers and cooler at night or Tues., except fair on the coast, with mod. s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon.; showers and cooler at night or Tues.

Okla.—Cloudy and cooler Mon., probably showers at night; Tues., fair.

Ark.—Fair Mon.; cooler in n.; showers at night or Tues., cooler Tues.

Ky. and Tenn.—Fair Mon.; Tues., fair, cooler.

Ohio—Fair Mon.; Tues. cloudy and colder; mod. to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w. Tues.

Ind.—Fair Mon., slightly cooler in n.; Tues. fair, cooler in s.; showers and cooler in n.; mod. s. winds, shifting to n. w.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon., probably rain in n.; Tues., rains and colder; mod. to fresh s. e. to s. winds, shifting to to n. w. by Mon. night.

Upper Mich.—Rain Mon.; Tues., colder and cloudy, probably rains; fresh, possibly strong, s. e. winds, shifting to n. w. by Mon. night.

Ill.—Cloudy and cooler Mon. Tues. fair and continued cool.

Mo.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues. cooler Mon.

Wis.—Cloudy and cooler in s., unsettled and cooler in n. Mon. probably with rain. Tues. fair and continued cool.

Minn.—Cloudy in s., probably rain in n. Monday; cooler e. Tues. fair.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues., cooler Mon.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. probably unsettled.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues., cooler in e. and cen. Mon.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; cooler Mon.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:30	204 St. and 10 Av.; (auto 5,353)	Slight
1:15	28 St. William St.; Thos. Neyland	Slight
4:20	28 St. Nicholas Av.; Dan McGuire	Slight
5:30	2,507 Amsterdam Av.; Knick'b'r Ice	Slight
7:15	Avenue C. at 19 St.; Liley Dairy Co.	Slight
10:06	826 E. 180 St.; J. F. Flannelly	Slight
P.M.		
12:45	221 Clinton St.; J. Riskind	Slight
3:35	110 W. 100 St.; Senior & Stout	Slight
5:00	143 3 Av.; I. Arrons	$100
6:20	846 E. 166 St.; F. Gigolfo	Slight
7:50	264 W. 36 St.; Ed. Grossman	Slight
8:15	624 E. 223 St.; Thos. Camp	$300
9:50	67 E. 105 St.; Sam'l Gasky	Slight

THE MICHIGAN WINS NAVY CHAMPIONSHIP

Dreadnought, in Command of Capt. Niblack, to Fly Efficiency Pennant for Second Time.

GEORGIA LEADS IN GUNNERY

President's Yacht Also Takes Honors—Atlantic War Game Is Under Way.

The dreadnought Michigan, Captain Albert P. Niblack, commanding, is the new battle champion of the United States Navy, an honor held until a short time ago by the fleet flagship Wyoming. The news that the Michigan would fly the red pennant with the black ball in the centre for the next twelve months came from Washington yesterday, and within the next few days, somewhere between Sandy Hook and the Capes of Virginia, the pennant will be hauled down from the Wyoming and hauled up on the Michigan. The battle efficiency championship is the greatest of all fleet honors, and the Michigan is the first ship to win that honor twice. Six years ago she was the champion, when Captain N. R. Usher, now a Rear Admiral, was her commander.

The Michigan won the championship with a record of 73.614 points. The superdreadnought Texas is second with 71.992, the battleship Georgia third with 71.101, and the Kansas fourth with 69.458. The New York stands eighth, and the old champion, the Wyoming, ninth in the list of merit.

The destroyer Patterson is the battle champion of the vessels of that class, with a record of 90.907. The McDougal is second with 85.272, and the Fanning third with 84.503. Of the submarine flotilla the battle efficiency championship has been won by the K-8, with the wonderful record of 98.200, with the C-3 second with 77.018, and the B-3 third with 75.011.

In gunnery alone the Georgia leads the first-line ships with a record of 89.347, the Texas second with 67.886, and the Wyoming third with 61.321. The Michigan is fourth in gunnery with 58.314. The battle efficiency record takes in everything, target work, torpedo work, day and night manoeuvres, and engineering efficiency.

The Patterson also holds the gunnery record of the vessels of the destroyer classes with a percentage of 87.075. The McDougal and Fanning are second and third respectively, with records of 73.307 and 71.108. The K-8 is the submarine gunnery champion with 88.026. The B-3 is second with 60.612, and the C-3 third with 54.309.

The cruiser Galveston is the cruiser gunnery champion, with 94.172, while the Mayflower is the gunboat champion, with an almost perfect record. The President's yacht is credited with 99.063.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 3.—The second movement in the war game of the Atlantic Fleet was marked this afternoon, when the submarine tender Ozark, with the submarine G-1 and the destroyer McDougal put to sea followed by the destroyers Cassin and Cummings. Some of the vessels will join the Blue, or home fleet, and others the Red, or enemy fleet, which sailed Saturday.

The tender Tallahassee, with the submarines K-2, K-6, and K-5 arrived from the New York Navy Yard today, joining the Columbia, flagship of the submarine flotilla, which will sail tomorrow morning with other submarines to join the Blue Fleet, under Admiral Fletcher.

All eyes are turned toward the submarines, which have not been in active operation with the fleet since the last war game in June. The little vessels are under the flag of Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant.

The Flagship Brooklyn sails in the morning with the umpire of the game and the Commander in Chief of the enemy's squadron, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight.

The fleet under Admiral Fletcher sails on Tuesday from Hampton Roads. Submarines are to be stationed from the vicinity of Hampton Roads to Narragansett Bay, forming a defensive line for the coast.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—As a preliminary to testing out the defenses of this city in a war game planned by officials of the War Department, the harbor forts today took count of their resources. It was determined that 1,200 additional men would be required to man all the defensive machinery of the port.

Companies of the Coast Artillery Corps to this number were ordered detached from their stations at Portland, Maine, and Portsmouth, N. H., to take up duty in Boston forts for the coming week, bringing the forces of defense up to 2,700 men.

The "enemy" will be represented by four torpedo boat destroyers, in command of Lieutenant Claude R. Mayo, commanding officer of the destroyer Reid.

RAT COSTUME HITS PIANIST.

Thrown at Him, He Insists, but He Is Seized as Thief.

Walter Reschna, a pianist, of 324 West Thirty-fourth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Krotel in Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with having stolen a rat costume, the property of Charles Dillingham, manager of the Hippodrome. The complainant was H. A. Cornell, clerk of the Hippodrome.

Cornell said he detected Reschna leaving the Hippodrome with the costume under his coat, and caused his arrest. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and explained that he had gone to the Hippodrome and had trouble finding his seat. After being shunted from gallery to gallery, he said, he finally got into a room where his presence was strongly objected to. Some one picked up the rat costume and threw it at him, he said.

"It stuck to me, your Honor, and I could not get rid of it," he declared.

The Magistrate held him in $500 bail for trial.

START VOTERS' DIRECTORY.

Citizens' Union Tells of Importance of 1915 Election.

Secretary W. E. Youler of the Citizens' Union announced yesterday that work has been started on the annual voters' directory of all Democratic, Republican, and Progressive candidates for the Assembly and Board of Aldermen. Letters have been sent to all candidates asking their attitude on important questions. He said:

"Under the proposed grant of home rule to cities contained in the new Constitution the next Board of Aldermen will be a powerful factor as a legislative body in this city. The Assembly will have to pass measures vitally affecting the judiciary, cities and counties, and entirely reorganizing the executive departments of the State. It will be by far the most important session of the State has known. Too great stress cannot be put upon the importance of electing good men."

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:30. Register today!

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:58|Sun sets..5:40|Moon rises..1:19

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:47	4:04	9:36	10:31
Governors Island	6:23	4:34	10:40	11:11
Hell Gate	6:15	9:24	12:20	12:51

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 3.

SS Strathlaven, Havre, Sept. 17.
SS Bristol City, Swansea, Sept. 15.
SS Vigilancia, Port Talbot, Sept. 16.
SS Escaut, St. Nazaire, Sept. 14.
SS Almirante, Jamaica, Sept. 26.
SS Maiuru, Port of Spain, Sept. 25.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, Sept. 27.
SS Phidias, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
SS Alex Shukkoff, Elsmore, Sept. 10.
SS El Sud, Galveston, Sept. 26.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Sept. 27.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, Sept. 29.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Sept. 30.
SS Lydie, La Pallice, Aug. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Duca Degli Abruzzi	Gibraltar	Sept. 23
Citta di Messina	Naples	Sept. 14
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	Sept. 18
Quebra	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Rowland	Gibraltar	Sept. 19
Archgryhe	London	Sept. 19
Negriz	Rotterdam	Sept. 17
Norseman	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Yumuri	Fontera	Sept. 23
Roohambeau	Bordeaux	Sept. 20
Brazos	Mayaguez	Sept. 29
Pastores	Cristobal	Sept. 27
Tivives	Santiago	Sept. 29
Auchendale	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Norben	Manchester	Sept. 19
Sicilia	Malaga	Sept. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Noordam	Rotterdam	Sept. 25
Ennisbrook	Oran	Sept. 16
Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Sept. 23
Clio	Genoa	Sept. 16
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 2
Sabine	Mobile	Sept. 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 2
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 30
El Cid	Galveston	Sept. 29
El Rio	Galveston	Sept. 29

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Czar	Archangel	Sept. 22
Saxon Monarch	London	Sept. 28
Cairnhill	Havre	Sept. 23
Ocean	Rotterdam	Sept. 20
Capri	Genoa	Sept. 14

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Lucilina	Dartmouth	Sept. 28
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 5
Saxonia	Liverpool	Sept.
Zacapa	Kingston	Oct. 2
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct. 2

DUE FRIDAY.

Ryawyck	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Allianca	Cristobal	Oct. 2
El Dia	Galveston	Oct. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 5
St. Joseph	Marseilles	Sept. 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Bergenafjord	Bergen	Sept. 20
Ardangorm	Cardiff	Sept. 24
Galileo	Hull	Sept. 24
Lancastrian	London	Sept. 24
Henry Williams	London	Sept. 19
Charlois	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Ioannina, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Bahia	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Stephen, Barbedos	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Jungshoved, R. Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Suriname, Colombia	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Commewijne, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Mundale, Gibara	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Fivine, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ruby, London	——	12:00 M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Hyperia, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Corozal, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bord'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bedeburn, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pakeman, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Crofton Hall, Barbdos	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oludville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frances, Barbados	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Auchendale, London	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., OCT. 3.

SS Ventra, Victoria to New York, was 140 miles S. W. of Balboa at 8 P. M. 2d.
SS Korea, San Francisco to London, via New York, was 165 miles from Balboa at 8 P. M. 2d.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 230 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 145 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 190 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Pastores, Limon to New York, was 15 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 125 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 193 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 223 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, New Orleans to New York, was 37 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 297 miles E. of Sabine at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 186 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 158 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 15 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 60 miles N. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 653 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 150 miles E. at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 327 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 327 miles S. at 7 P. M.

ELECTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, August 30th, 1915.—To the Custodian of Primary Records of the County of New York.—Sir:

Notice is hereby given that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, (November 2nd,) the following officers may be lawfully voted for in the County of New York, to wit:

Six Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James A. Blanchard, John Proctor Clarke, Samuel Greenbaum, Charles B. Delehanty, Clarence J. Shearn, and Edward R. Finch, who was appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy, whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States, in the place of Joseph A. Goulden, deceased, for the 23d Congressional District, composed of part of the Counties of Bronx and New York.

A Justice of the City Court, in place of Lorens Zeller; term expires 1919.

A Justice of the Municipal Court, 8th District, in place of J. F. Fallon, term expiring 1919.

A Justice of the Municipal Court, 9th District, in place of E. J. Lauer, term expiring 1915.

A sheriff in the place of Max S. Grifenhagen.

A District Attorney in the place of Charles A. Perkins.

Thirty members of Assembly and one partly from New York.

Thirty-three members of the Board of Aldermen.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirtieth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(Seal.) FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State.

State of New York, City of New York, ss.:

We, the Custodians of Primary Records, in and for the City of New York, do hereby certify that we have compared the annexed with the original notice filed and recorded in our office August 31st, 1915, and that the same is a true transcript thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of said Custodians of Primary Records, the 15th day of September, 1915.

(Seal.) EDWARD F. BOYLE, MOSES M. McKEE, JAMES KANE, JACOB A. LIVINGSTON, Custodians of Primary Records.

COMPETITION THAT IS NOT ALLOWED

Laws by Which Canada, South Africa, and Australia Now Prevent "Dumping."

MARKET VALUE AS A TEST

Similar Enactment May Be Made Here, Though One Was Stricken from Underwood Act.

How other countries prevent "dumping" by foreign manufacturers for the purpose of stifling domestic industries is set forth in a statement prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The bureau has issued this statement at this time in view of the general and widespread interest in proposed legislation by Congress, probably at the forthcoming session, to safeguard the American ayestuff, and other industries, given a new impetus as the result of the shutting out of European imports by the war

Canada, South Africa, and Australia have all enacted legislation along the lines of that proposed here. In Canada, for instance, the anti-dumping law and regulations are made a part of the customs tariff, and their administration a part of the work of the customs authorities. The Canadian tariff law as long ago as 1907 contained a provision that an ad valorem duty not exceeding 15 per cent. should be levied on all articles exported to the Dominion if the export or actual selling price to an importer was less than the fair market value of the same article when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country whence exported to Canada.

From time to time since 1907, regulations by Order in Council and by the Canadian Department of Customs have been issued on the subject or special duty, or "dumping duty," as it is called. For some years the Canadian regulations provided that, when it appeared from the invoice that the purchase price was more than 7½ per cent. (or 5 per cent. in the case of some iron and steel products) lower than the fair market value, the dumping clause should be immediately invoked. For certain products no exemption allowance at all was granted.

New regulations were put into effect Sept. 1, 1914. The dumping duty was made applicable in all cases when the difference between the fair market value and the selling price of the goods to the importer in Canada should exceed 5 per cent. The dumping duty under the customs tariff applies, without exemption allowance, to articles of a class or kind made in Canada when admitted free of ordinary duty, and also to round rolled wire rods of iron or steel.

The bureau's statement points out that the amount of any advance in the market value of goods between the time of their purchase by the importer and the date of their exportation to Canada is not subject to dumping duty, provided the goods have been exported in the usual course, and the actual date of purchase is established to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs by contracts or other sufficient documents produced for his inspection and attested to.

In computing the difference for customs duty purposes between the "fair market value" in the country of export and the "selling price to the importer in Canada," the fair market value of goods is estimated on the usual credit basis, except when the article is universally sold in the country of export for cash only, in which case the fair market value is estimated on a cash basis. A bona fide discount for cash not exceeding 2½ per cent., when allowed and deducted by the exporter on his invoice, may be allowed in estimating the fair market value of goods for duty purposes.

The Canadian law and the regulations under it were taken as a model for the anti-dumping clause which was introduced into the Underwood tariff bill for consideration in 1913. This section was included in the bill as it passed the House of Representatives, but was cut out by the Senate Committee on Finance.

In 1914 the Government of the Union of South Africa included an anti-dumping clause in its new tariff act. This clause, likewise, was modeled almost exactly after the Canadian law. In brief, the South African law provides that in the case of goods imported of a class or kind made or produced in the Union, if the export or actual selling price is less than the true current value of the same goods when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country from which they are exported, there may be collected, in addition to the duties otherwise provided, a dumping duty equal to the difference, which dumping duty shall not in any case exceed 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The Australian Government took drastic action against dumping as long ago as 1906. The Australian provisions are included in what is known as the Australia Industries Preservation act, which provides against monopoly and unfair competition in general. Under that act unfair competition has in all cases reference to competition with those Australian industries the preservation of which, in the opinion of the Controller General or a Justice, as the case may be, is advantageous to the Commonwealth, having due regard to the interests of producers, workers, and consumers. Competition is deemed to be unfair unless the contrary is proved.

An interesting feature of the Australian law is that, in determining whether foreign competition is unfair, the Government takes into consideration the management, processes, the plant, and the machinery employed or adopted in the Australian industry affected by the competition, and these are required to be reasonably efficient, effective, and up to date.

ROB STORE IN 125TH STREET

Burglars Make Eighth Raid in Two Years on Davega's Harlem Shop.

Some time between midnight Saturday and 7 o'clock last night a robbery was committed in the Davega Sporting Goods Store in the one-story building at 125 West 125th Street, near Seventh Avenue, in the busiest part of Harlem. The window shades are left up all day Sunday, and lights burn brightly at night all through the store, but nobody saw the robbery. It was discovered last night by the manager, David E. Jacobs, who was walking past and saw some handballs on the floor. He telephoned from a near-by lunchroom to Police Headquarters, and Lieutenant Austin of the West 123d Street Station sent out a dozen men to surround the store. Their actions drew a crowd of several thousand people who followed the police with interest as they discovered that the front door was locked, and then that the robber had gained entrance by cutting the wire over the skylight, opening the skylight, and descending by a wire which he had apparently brought with him. He had escaped through the skylight, which he reached by a stepladder found in the store, and the police traced his footprints up a fire escape and across neighboring roofs. But the burglar was not caught. He got about $30 in cash, wrecked a $650 cash register, and took thirty watches worth from $1 to $3 each.

This is the eighth robbery of the store in two years.

Public Health Service Recruits.

Physicians between the age of 23 and 32 years will have an opportunity on Nov. 1, 1915, according to a circular just issued by Surgeon General Rupert Blue, to demonstrate their fitness for admission to the grade of Assistant Surgeon in the United States Public Health Service. There are several vacancies in the Government corps. In order to be recommended to the President for a commission a physical and professional examination first must be passed. Examining boards will be convened at Washington, Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans, and San Francisco, but permission to take the examination must first be obtained from the Surgeon General in Washington.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Vancouver)—Montcalm ..... Oct. 6
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru..Oct. 7
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Oct. 7
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama..Oct. 9
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Titan ..... Oct. 14
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Oct. 15

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 9, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 9, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 29, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Oct. 4, SS Ioannina, and at 12 M. Oct. 11, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 5, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailings at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 7, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 9, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Sept. 1; Manila, Sept. 3;

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (c), This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433 P. O. Building.

Motions:
Underwood Co vs Stearns Lamer <U S.
Re Silberstein.
Kaplan <U S
May Chew <U S.
U S <Bliss.
Witzel <Butler.
Good <Usborne.
Planten <Gedney.
Victor Co <Straus.
Newtown <U S.
King Chro <U S.
Courtney <Gearges.
O'Boyle <Robertson.
Re Soloway & Katz.
Trudall <Tug Ashbourne.
Preferred Calendar:
Margenthaler Co < Int Typesetting Co. (2.)
O'Rourke <Foundation.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.
Carroll <Albee.
Hastorf <Long, Bradhurst & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 235, Second Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Discharges:
Wm A Burch,
Carmine D'Apise,
Samuel Horenstein,
Isidor Morris,
Louis Kornreich,
Thos E Graham,
Alvi T Baldwin,
Bertha K Eissman,
Elias J Shashaw,
Jacob Auerbach.
Under objections:
Benj Schoer.
Louis Reinar,
Victor Bernblit.
Adjourned case:
S & M Levinson.

Motions:
Friedman & Koerner,
Hans Triest.
Jackson Mack Mfg Co,
S A Krulewitch.
Star Beef & Prov Co,
Wyoming Valley Mill Co,
Aetna Cont Co,
Wm B Atwater,
Jean, Importer,
Wm Wolinsky,
Sidney S Bennett,
Max Kobre.
Max Krellman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal Calendar, at 9:30 A. M. US <Segni.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common Law Calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Farrell <D, L & W.
Walker <Nies.
Akaliff <P & R C & I
Taylor <Penn RR.
Utah Lead Min <Booth
O'Connor <Brown.
Klein <Blair et al.
Kilfoyle <Int M M.
Klein <Blair et al.
Daukszas <Clyde S S.
Sperling <Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Stankus <Jamison.
Deguzis <D, L & W.
Yonaitis <Jamison.
Glamzo <Marresford.
Dettefson <D, L & W RR, (2.)
Penotta <same.
Herman <P & R C & I
La Red Cypress <Jacobs & Son.
Funk <Heidock.
Novicky <Penn RR.
Kaupis <Emp L & W.
Pinches <Ransom & R
Edwardsen <Scand-Am Line, (2.)
Vacar <Cl Penn RR.
P Jonson <McMeel.
M Jonson <same.
Katowitz <Bornstein.
Giraides <Perpail.
Twarjonas <Singer Mfg
Arlauskis <same.
Yurewicz <same.
Rossiter & D <Citizens Trust Co.
Norles <NY & C Mail.
Salkauskas <NY C RR
Fawcett <Fritz.
Scott <Penn RR.
Davis <Knick Ice Co.
Partridge <Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Abrast Rty <Maxwell.
UB <Tolchinsky.
Same <Interbor Dec Co
Van Fair Pub <Kelly.
Vogue Co <same.
Feldschau <US S S of Copenhagen
Pastick <C R RR of NJ.
Langan <Penn RR.
Reilly <McDonnell.

Heath <CNY.
Hanley <Wooley.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Bijur, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—For hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—Litigated motions.
Re Nugent (18 A D)
Ellis <Penn, N Y & L I RR.
Margolis <Cuba.
Flagler <Wade.
Hale <Hale.
Sartorius <De Young.
Re Fleischer.
Re Shome.
Mitchell <Mitchell.
Am Mtg Co <Marsh.
Balmetzski <Houston Res Co.
Cantor <Bklyn Heights RR.
Mandraechia <Tauber.
Van Dyck <Friend.
Loewenthal <Lasher.
Bklyn Bldg Material Co <Zucker.
Vaughn <Seuft.
Kittle <Flagler.
Re Mahon.
Lindenmeyer <Celia.
Allen <Allen.
Ghislain <Owen.
Kingsland <Mayhew.
A Schwerer & Sons <Concord Const Co.
Calmes <Calmes.
The Frank Brewery <Klein.
Lind <Hirtzinger.
Silver <CNY.
Jaffey <Turetzky.
Steen <Cont Motor Mfg Co.
Re Scoville (6).
Rogers <V Garafalo, Inc.
Present <Bauer.
Donnelly <McLaughlin, CNY <L I Ice Co.
Riverdale Realty Co <CNY.
Hardin <Robinson.
Benemio <Benemio.
Citizens Sav Bk <O'Connor.
Wilson Dist Co <O'Keefe.
Grakounika <Kellogg.
Adler <Ehrich.
Re Dixon (Minera Place).
C F Harms Co <Lavenson Wkg Co.
McAllister <Krulewitch
Thomas <Thomas.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Bruhl <De Langley, Stewart <Stokes.
U S Trust Co <Hendricks.
Swem <Harry Goodstein Realty Co.
Gernnardt <Horwitz.
Ely & Miller <Oddie.
U S Trust Co <Bardon.
Same <Clemens.
Levy <Robert Kessler Realty Co.
Arcella <Ill Surety Co.
Pfeld <Nagle.
Hayes <McNulty.
Schoomaker <Heckscher.
Williams <Donnelly.
Altman <Rosendorf.
Friend <Barclay, (2.)
Rubenstein <Greenthal.
Butler <Lincoln Hospital & Home.
La Cagnina <Vermilyea Rty Co.
McManus <Tuilton.
Talbert <Talbert.
Zetelny <Zetelny.

Clark <Guyon.
Misel <Misel.
Man Maternity Hospital <CNY.
Beverly <Beverly.
Chelsea Rty Co <Byrd.
Halbe <Adams, (2.)
Schneider <Schneider.
Loyal Orange Lodge No 7 <McAllister.
King <King.
Richman <Richman.
Ball <Loth.
Fabrizi <Fabrizi.
Ginsberg <Ginsberg.
U S Trust Co <E A L Realty Co.
Cohen <Rau.
Cohen <Cohen.
Roggeman <Roggeman.
Ferrone <Ferrone.
Brown <Brown.
Saunders <Saunders.
Bauchalz <Luftig.
Behnurmacher <Laskin
Logan <Logan.
Kleffock <Kleffock.
Jacobson <Jacobson.
Shafer <Shafer.
Shattuck <Shattuck, Williams <Williams.

Demurrers:
Downey <CNY.
Scanlon <same.
Keegan <same.
Donahue <same.
Corrigan <same.
Mahon <same.
Miller <same.
Buser <same.
Smith <same.
Rogers <same.
Mulvey <same.
Simmer <same.
Clancey <same.
Casey <same.
Miller <same.
Keaveny <same.
Jacques <same.
Hayes <same.
Hiscox <same.
Sanderson <same.
Aupperley <same.
Merrifield <same.
Kerwin <same.
Moyer <same.
Kelly <same.
Metzrath <same.
Brown <Brown.
Brown <Brown P T Co
Williams <John Pierce.
I O W Co <Von Arnim & Dee.
Tushmill <Hammond.
Walsh <Ocean SS Nav.
Fish <Laidlaw, (2.)
Black <Gibbs.
Talsnoff <Elkems.
Amas <Rosthal.
Scotia Rty Co <Owner's Stand Rty Co.
Patten <Harper's Weekly Corp'n.
Leszynsky <Levinsohn.
Hatch <Heinse.

Plock <New Lots Cooperative Pasteurizing Co.
Thomson <Rothschild.
Preferred causes:
Zerega <Barnard.
Mason-Seaman Transp Co <Mitchel.
Meier <Martin.
Minaldi <Minaldi.
Fulton <Wall.
Connolly <Habner.
Moses <Moses.
Kane <Wright Co.
Levy <Kessler Rty Co.
Warrin <Warrin.

General calendar:
Shalek <Jetter Brew.
Schafuss <Batts.
Yawger <Am Surety.
Shortell <Wood-Harmon R E Co.
Staff <Staff.
Heimemeyer <Hayes.
Stem <Warren & Wetmore.
Middleman <City R E Imp Co.
Salant <Shebar.
Berko <Perenyi.
Zuria Tile Co <Newmark & Davis.
Otis Elevator Co <CNY
Colt <Colt.
Boyd <Wyatt.
Foster <Wise.
Ansonia Mfg Co <Potts.
Boord <Diamond.
Clark <Guyon.
Liebman <Liebman.
Getz <Lazarowitz.
Mundlak <Singer.
Tiedermann <Tiedermann.

Seamen's Bank <Higgins.
Sloan <O'Neil.
Rosenblum <Paige.
Whitson <Whitson (3).
Re Fasulo.
McAllister <Munson SS
Re Goldsmith & Son.
Re Great Northern Trading Co.
Re Kohn.
Iltis <Iltis.
Rastetter <Haenninger.
N Y Sav Bank <Kleine.
Re Carorken.
Hirshfeld <Owners' Std Rlty Corp.
Knickerbocker Hospital <Scher.
CNY <Sonn.
Hurlburt <Stelle.
Re Pan-Amer States Assn.
Gelbtrunk <Gelbtrunk.
Walter <Griefhaber.
McClure <Avallone.
Vietor <Leprestre.
Re Jarvis (E 74 St.)
Bermant <Keveney.
Mandeville <Ball.
Des Ohannessian <Elliott.
Pease <Poillon, Gelberg <Cohon.
Magnus <U S Rubber.
Brieger <Travel-stamp.
Thompson <Thompson.
Cohen <Laskey.
Deutsch <Thomson.
Re Appel.
Kittle <Flagler.
Kahlert <Schultze.
Laporta <Giunta.
N Y Sav Bank <Burke.
Finger <Cudeback.
Moller <Picken.
Kress <Stevenson.
Re Houston Rest Co.
Rust <Gimbel Bros.
Graves <Graves.
Bittner <Vechsler.
Parker <May (2).
Bowers <Fidelity Const Record Const & Cont Co <Beall.
State of Yucatan <Argumendo.

Miller <Boericke.
Corby Commission Co <Gillilan.
Trotter < Lisman.
Anderson <Lisman.
Williams <Williams.
Mternat Handkerchief Co. <Morse.
Bushnell <Hammond.
Bacon <Schlesinger.
Gottesman <Trister.
Heitland <Phippa.
Canaday <Arch Amus Co.
McCormick <Tyler.

UNDEFENDED DIVORCES—At 4 P. M.
Kiernan,
Clarke,
Deutsch,
Berger,
Lerner,
Katz,
McGrath,
Trommer,
De Sibbo,
Rozar,
Hornstein,
Steinberg,
Davis,
Townsend,
Tsenger,
Belz,
Gilvey,
Weill,
MacFarland,
Horning,
Zagury,
Garbet,
Kilgore,
Kornbluth,
Burton,
Garfein,
Thompson,
Kaplan,
Knubel,
Rosenberg,
Halperin,
Stoops,
Ungar,
Halperin,
Lucey,
Aubel,
Leonard,
Solly,
Rosen,
Montecuollo,
Kelly,
Tertzakian,
Jaspin,
Nussbaum,
Stein,
Dr Amod,
McDonald,
Soubie,
Baskin,
Tobey,
Shaw,
Ackenheil,
McManus,
Wilhelme,
Watson,
Van Arsdale,
Grant,
Reiss,
Kalman,
Burns,
Markowitz,
Discount,
Martin,
Boyle,
Rabsilber,
Schmelz,
Silverman,
Morera,
Frank,
Levy,
Julian,
Burras,
Takacs,
Edwards,
Sarullo,
Brodberg,
Destler,
Hyland,
Di Franco,
Hauck,
Hirsch,
Siena,
Garfinkle,
Wehrt,
Hade,
Gayer,
Shelton,
Stiavni,
Costello,
Gosdorfer,
Schedler,
Powers,
Solomon,
McCullough,
Weldon,
Wasserman,

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Chase <Dean et al.
Nat Surety Co <Brady.
Loewenberg <Reasenberg.
City Nat Bank of Bridgeport <Singer.
Topakyan <Seaman.
De Cicco <Schweicer.
Pach <Swarez.
Meeker <Medici.
Aitken Son & Co <Hathaway.
H E Lezan Adv Agency <Regan.
Spencer <Alliance Film
Voegtlin <Shubert-Anderson Co
Gates <Lyon.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Armstrong <Mulcahy & Gibbons.
Shea <same.
Herrman <Hess.
Givens <Utica Hippodrome Amuse (2).
Margolin <Erie RR.
Maier <Schreider.
Gershubsky <Schedlinsky.
Roberts <Smythe.
Smith <Cunard SS Co.
Trainer <Whiting.
Dunn <CNY.
A Wannetick <Jacobson.
J Wannetick <Jacobson.
Levin <Harris.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Olsen <Clark.
Brody <Deile.
C Rogers <B'klyn Daily Eagle.
F Rogers <same.
Nolan <Barrett.
Aronson <Dahl.
Faber <CNY.
Lacuardi <Linder.
Novokofsky <Lyon Express Co.
C Altschul <New Paltz Highland P & T
F Altschul <same.
Wilen <Conroy Bros.
Cohen <Morgenstern.
H Rabinowitz <Oglo.
R Rabinowitz <same.
Hanley <James Butler, Inc.
Carroll <Central Delivery Co.
Ippolito <Richardson.
W Peck <NYC & H R RR.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Farrell <Foley.
Quinn <B 2 RR.
Byrnes <Int R T.
Gunther <N Y Veal & Mutton Co.
Gurland <C W L Realty Co.
Gabriel <Graham.
Bode <Panama RR.
Boss <Hamaun.
Flagg <same.
Bergstrom <Levy.
Fahy <John O Devlin Const Co, Inc.
Kelly <Interb Ferry Co of Bklyn.
McKeonn <Leithold.
Rezac <Linch.
Reinhard <C I & B RR
Wilson <Wake.
Zenner <B H RR.
Cohen <Horwitz.
White <Rooney.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kulaschik <Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co.
Lane <Smith.
Murman <Warburg.
Spindel <Breslauer.
Baeder <Lowe.
Buckley <von Clausen.
Grove <Kinnier.
Storz <Sergeant.
White <Pittsburgh Life & Trust Co.
Tripler <Fairchild.
Hoffhine <Owens.
Abrams <Smith.
Edson <Marcus.
Kiley <Marcus.
Carter <Southern Pacific Co.
Lent <Gulf Refining.
Managan <Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Van Saun <Cons Gas.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
O'Brien <Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
F Messer <Bernstein.
L Messer <same.
Livingston <Lamb Pub.
Hale <Wright.
Pavimiak <Purley.
Krampf <Vonemeade Land Assn.
Peraino <Bradley Const
Gumaer <Erie RR.
E Schlosaberg <Frank (2).
Passel <Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Bystrom <Villard.
G Rizzo <Broadman.
N Rizzo <Broadman.
Osolin <T A Gillespie Co.
Wertheimer <Povill.
Kuntz <Lanes.
McCormack <Benolilet.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Loughman <CNY.
Miller <Lohrman.
Andesmer <A Buchsbaum Co.
Cooke <I R T.
A Seid <Higgins.
J Seid <Higgins.
Weinstein <Singer Sew Mach Co.
Dreyfus <Ocean Elec Ry.
Ochiogrosso <Dock Cont.
Beach <Katz.
Somber <I R T.
Crowe <Bergoff.
Young <Steeplechase Park Co.
Laks <Keller.
Hanna <Sims.
Hirschfield <Yellow Taxicab Co.
Walte <Shea.
Roberts <L I RR.
Preston <Hobbs.
Schneider <West Side Const Co.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
McManus <W L Crow Const Co.
Blackgreve <Cons House & Wind Cl.
Albanese <Bernstein.
Beresheim <E L Young.
Kurth <Robt Gordon & Son, Inc.
Kelly <Rich.
Taylor <Courtleigh.
Burke <Automatic Sprinkler Co.
Sica <Tammany.
Schober <Swift & Co.
Argue <Con Gas Co of NY.
S Argus <Con Gas Co of NY.
Conahan <G A Fuller.
Henkensiefkin <Con. Gas Co.
Rosenberg <G W Meyer Music Co.
Einstein <Lenox Co.
Gilhooley <Third Av RR.
Glasser <Shopiro.
A Goldberg <Nassau Elec RR.
M Goldberg <Nassau Elec RR.

PART X.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part IV.

PART XI.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part VII.

PART XII.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Fed Terra Cotta Co <Potterton Bros, Inc.
Guaranitor Rty Corp <Schiff.
Gen Accident, F & L Assur Corp <Kelly.
Kelly <Gen Accident, F & L Assur Corp.
Hoguet <South Sur Co.
McFarland <N Am Acc Ins Co.
Ingraham Adv Co <Nat 5, 10 & 25 C Mag.
Damers <Barker.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Starr <Gayley.
Hoye <McBean.
F B Stearns Co <Hart.
Savage <McMorrow Eng & Const Co.
Gaynor <Bangs.
Church <Commonwealth Trust Co.
M Abbotts Sons <Lauckhardt.
Pittsburgh Cont Co <CNY.
Flannery <Woodlawn Cemetery.
Froehoff <Mears.
Rozell <Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Tilton <Putnam Hooker Co.
Archer <Amsdell.
Nykerk <Harney.
Frymer & Hanna Co. <Wetmore.
Stratton < Met Trust.
Franken <Diamond.
Ronan <Wagner.
Webb <Valentine.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Marks <Cowdin.
Furst <Moskowitz.
Prince <Nat Fire I Co.
Same <Ins Co of State of Penn.
Same <Franklin F I.
Same <Teutonia F I.
Same <Ins Co of State of Penn.
Same <Sterling F I.
Same <Prussian Nat Ins Co.
Same <Nat Union F I.
Same <Security I Co.
Same <Nat F I Co.
Same <Nord-Deutsche Ins Co.
Same <Gerard F & M Ins Co.
Same <Aetna Ins Co.
Same <Calumet Ins Co.
Same <Palatine I Co.
Same <Ins Co of N A.
Same <German F I Co, (2.)
Same <Central N F I.
Same <Scottish Union &c. Ins Co.
Same <Am Cent I Co.
Same <Gen F Assur Co
Same <Albany I Co.
Same <Phoenix I Co.
Same <German Alliance Ins Co.
Same <Commonwealth Ins Co.
Same <Stuyvesant Ins Co, (2.)
Same <Pacific F Ins Co, (2.)
Same <Hamilton F I.
Same <North Brit, &c, Ins Co.
Same <Nassau & Dutchess Co.
Same <Hamburg-Bremen F I Co.
Same <CNY Ins Co.
Same <North River I.
Same <U S Fire I Co.
Same <Williamsburgh City F I Co.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Leszynsky <Lawrence.
Metallurgical Secur Co <Mech & Met N Bk.
Van Wagoner-Linn Const Co <Gallagher.
Waller Nat Calculator Co.
Saranac Realty Co <Donohue.
Lande <Imperator Film Co.
Gannon <CNY.
Foster <Seaman.
Levy <Hoffman.
Featherstone <Fowler.
Brooks <Herd.
Miller <Miller.
Ernest & Herman Levy <Frankfort.
Fried <Cianolo.
Bridgeport Met Goods Mfg Co <Forsheim.
Rodier <Gotkin.
Eltington <Aetna Ins Co of Hartford.
Same <Hanover Fire Ins Co.
Same <U S Fire Ins.
Same <German-Amer Ins Co.
Same <North River Ins Co (2).
Same <Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
Same <Williamsburg City Fire Ins Co.
Same <British-Am Fire Assur Co.
Same <Fire Assn of Phila.
Same <German Fire Ins Co of Wheeling.
Same <Aachen & Munich Fire Ins Co.
Same <Home Ins Co.
Same <Granite State Fire Ins Co.
Same <Liverpool & L & Globe Ins Co.
Same <Phoenix Fire Assur Co.
Same <Ins Co of N A.
Same <Giens Falls Fire Ins Co.
Same <North River Ins
Same <Richmond Ins.
Same <U S Fire Ins Co
Same <Citizens Fire Ins Co of Mo.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Allo <Benguiat.
Nat Exch Bank of Wheeler-Farson, Jr
Tatum <same.
Howard <Allied Silk Mfrs., Inc.
Van Den Berg <Guinness.
Avon Rty & Amus Corp <Amend.
Dougherty <So Pac Co.
Stand Pneumatic Action Co <Fargo.
Gillett <Briscoe & Dock Eng Co.
O'Brien <Withington.
Guerber Eng Co <Cent Theatres Leas Co.
Seixas <Rosenfeld.
Brandt <Jackson.
Lakin <Prank.
Mullen <Sniewak.
Hitchings <L V Coal.
Randall <Kelly.
Blaustein <G L of US Ind O F S of Israel.
Montgomery Cooperage Co <Wasserman.

Sackheim <Pigueron.
Cornelius <Rieser.
Rzawadowski <Penn RR.
Scott <5th Av Coach Co
Slavis <Gollieck & Smith.
Watson <Junghaus.
T Watson <Junghaus.
Cummings <N Y Par & Showcase Co.
Donegan <Browning.
Federico <Muhlenberg Coal Co.
Schrenzel <N Y Rys.
Zalko <Kessler.
Zenker <Epstein.
Balamut <N Y Rys.
Carson <I R T. Clear.

PART XIX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lykens <Hopkins.
Mandel <Simon.
Earle <Warren.
Sielcher <Wilmur.
Warner & Haviland <Ayer.
Pittsburgh Cont Co <CNY.
Hodges <Quigley.
Ins Co of N A <Simpson Hendee Co.
Federal Trust Co <Carter.
Shiebler <Shiebler.
Goldstein <Schwartz.
O'Dea <Woods.
Falco <Brill, (2.)
Chard <Ryan-Parker Const Co.
Zak <Simpson.
Waters <Donovan.
Leavitt <Childs.
Holweg <Terry.
Whitmore <Carnegie Trust Co. Clear.

PART XX.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Same <Home Ins Co.
Same <Globe & Rutgers F I Co.
Same <Globe & Rutgers F I Co.
Same <Westchester F Ins Co.
Murray <Stallo.
Monte <Maier.
Hartje Paper Mfg Co <Hudson Trading Co.
Patti <Furniss.
Steinfeld <Arlington Refrigerator Co.
Boom & Trice <Downes Edval <O'Donovan.
Miller <Miller.
Hoffman <Hirsch.
Fish <Iselin.
Rosenstein <Levinson.
Bernard <Sternberg.
NY Inst for Inst of the Deaf and Dumb <CNY.
Hammerstein <Barrientes.
Kahnweiller <O J Moberg, Inc.
R & L Co <Frazer.
Riviera Rty Co <Ill Surety Co.
Lowenstein <De Forest Sher. &c, Co.
Howard <Barton.
Fawcett <CNY.
Barnes <Taylor.
Sedalia Trust Co <Development Co.
Farquarharson <Peabody.
Reiter <Trend Magazine Pub Co.
Nat Nassau Bk <I M Ludington's Sons.
Boreas Rty Co <Am Bonding Co.
La Fontenay <Hammerstein. Clear.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Mary A Delmore,
Ray Haber.

Wills for probate:
Elizabeth Tanfield,
George Bittler,
David L Cohn,
Elizabeth W Strong.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills:
John P Schuchman,
Mary Sweeny,
Bella Cole,
Catherine Lyons,
Gionne Gallucci,
Mary E Maskett,
Sophie Elkan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions:
De Rivas & Narris Mfg Co <Damrau, Jr.
Indep Elec Light & Power Co <Finger.
Dorst <Reese.
Gibson <Bachmer.
Wall <Fletcher.
Imperial Prop Co <Webber.
Billek <Lorenson
Re Martin <De Guzman.
Boffert <Siskin.
Powers <Thorpe.
Sammel <Grauer & Herskovitz.
Collingwood Realty Co <Stahlke.
Rose <Piper.
Higgins <Kenyon.
Stern Bros <Madison Av R E Co.
Bauer <Thompson.
Pustet <Twardowski.
Ryan <Cent Del Co.
Schnyder <Murphy.
Brucker <Perlberg.
Black & Boyd Mfg Co <Dent.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Marwensky <Slaveck.
Pollack <Schwartz.
Rucker <N Y Rys.
Sullivan <same.
Burgoyne <Aitken, Alperin <Kotzen.
Ritzo <Kenny.
Aronowitz <Nussbaum.
Visconti <Wanamaker.
Flock <Goelet.
Friedman <Silberberg.
Aluster <Fischler.
Nat Cash Register Co <Brook.
Uhlfelder <Souse Realty Co.

Duchner <Rancher.
Burns <Bullowa.
Polacsek <Herbst.
Hopkins <New Era Producing Co.
Hammer <Wilner.
Turner <Pattlitzer.
Beller <Schmall.
Liebovitz <Int R T.
Gilbert <Slifka.
Aignista <Dock Cont.
Weinberger <Hamilton Holding Co.
Belitzer <Hubbard.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Hirschbach <Lehrburger.
Royal Automatic Win & Show Case Co <Am Press I Co.
Hughes <Miner.
Madine <NY Rys.
Braver <same.
Gregorio <Int R T Co.
Goldstein <Dock Cont.
Bergen <Swan.
Smith <A D Matthews' Sons, Inc.
Polansky <Beckett.
Ligons <Cooper Const.
Fink <NY Rys.

Gregory <Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Greenberg <Rosenwasser.
Leahy <NY Rys.
Wechsler <Slutnik.
Brown <same.
Zajatz <Dock Cont Co.
Garner <Int R T Co.
Jackson <NY Rys.
Sterrett, Jr <same.
Davis <same.
Hagan <Sheffield Farms-S D Co. Clear.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Apfelbaum <Kohn.
Dineen <Folger.
Donnelly <Broadway Window Cleaning.
L Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co <Hopaltrum Realty Co.
Joseph <Furmad.
Pictorial Review Co <Goldberger.
Kornpfer <Rechtschaffen.
Aronson <Melrose Waist Co.
Hendrickson <Empire Trust Co.
Moschkowitz <Wagner.

Wolf <Press.
Kreinik <Jasper.
Phas <Illinois Surety.
Amer Bonding Co of Balt <D'Angelo.
E I du Pont de Nemoura Powder Co <same.
Pollock <Biahaut.
Holmes <Doelger.
Lieb <Elec Carriage Call & Specialty.
Tryfoninks <Bradley Cont Co.
Brison <Pacific Comm Co.
Schuster <Netschert.
Brandler <Ludewig.
Salisbury Rlty Co <Pinckney.
Capotosto <Arleta.
Morris Nagel <Rosenfeld.
Reisinger <Made-in-America Mfg Co.
Lucas <Gordon (2).
Gradus <2d Av Amus Co.
Wurst <Haight.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Schoenberg <Mutual Profit Realty Co.
Space Savings Appliance Co <Claman.
Salomon <Abendroth & Root Mfg Co.
Ramos <Equator Bldg & Dev Co.
Holzman, Cohen & Co <Ernemann Photo Kino Wks.
Abramowitz <Hart.
Satler <Sofranski Bros, Inc.
Eagle Imp Co <Wagner.
Hudson Mort Co <Ballow.
Soapitor Sales Co <Kean.
Goldman <Dworitzky.
McCrea <Bentley.
Canal Equip Co <James Stewart & Co, Inc.
Gabel House & Carton Co <Llonel Mfg Co.

European Leather Goods Co <Gras.
Herring <Smith.
Gottfried <Tezor Co.
Prager <Taps Pharmacal Co.
Haisert <Friedman.
Lindau <A R Gross Co.
Mariners Harbor Nat Bk <Parker's Sheet Metal Wks, Inc.
Tottenville Nat Bk <Parker's Sheet Met Works, Inc.
Lawrence <Krotel.
Turgeyfort <Pierce.
Blauner <Weinberg.
Kash <Alexander.
Finkelstein <Theatrical Costume Co.
Bell <Lamphear.
Bell <Metalock Mfg Co Clear.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Pendleton, J.—Moore Realty Co. <Vincenzo Palmieri—John H. Behrman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Koenig <Dornges.
Kollett <Kollett.
Stacy <Shea.
Kleid <788 Prospect Av Co.

East River Sav Ins Co <Cafaro.
Fleischbein <Fleischb'n
Re McLaury Marbel.
Topal <Dortman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

O'Brien <Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
Williston <Port Morris
Cohen <Film Motor Dis Co (2).
Slaughter <Mulcahy & Gibson.
Schiff <Harris.
Bernstein <I R T Co.
Nolan <Goettel.
Gillian <Rty Hold Co.
Bongur <Lowenthal.
Cavaliuzzo <Mazzola.
Ronski <McIntyre I W.
Weeker <Hand.
Freedman <Lakin.
Ill Surety <DeFeo.
Kreuter <Flocke.

Foody <Beaver Eng & Const Co.
Kronberg <Soboloff.
Kearney <Pitts Con Co
Barry <Cicogna.
McGregor <I R T Co.
Schenk <same.
Costa <Paris Steri Co.
Solomon <Gates.
Sabarsky <Drew.
Rubenstein <Dodin.
Smalley <same.
Quirke <same.
Bluhm <same.
Quick <Saladino.
Mansion-Seaman Transp Co <Mitchell.
Kenigstein <Orlow.
Morenco <Morenco.

Highest number reached in regular order, 312.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions.

Estates of:
Sarah Young,
Felix Farago,
Celia Gentiler,
Carrie C Bodine.

Accounting:
Edmund C Allcot,
Benj Hershkowitz,
Nicholas Papa,
Giovanni Molino,
Albert W Herwig.

Guardianship:
Loretta Mellon,
Charles J Mellon,
Margaret Mellon.

Wills for probate:
Eliza Christina Mers,
Francis Shepard,
Nicholas Althaus,
Francis McTaggart,
Conrad Tisch.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills:
Charles Lowen,
Joseph Christoffel,
Charles F Heltz,
Samuel G Dayton.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. — Besserer <Spaulding—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—S. B. Realty Co., Inc. <Minnie Clemans—John W. Stocker.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Rudolph Seus <August Jacab—Nathan N. Sameth.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.

Re Myers (Vil of Long Beach).

Sharwinklewics <Warden City Prison.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.—At 1 P. M.

Reilly <Sulzbach.
Re Tournier.
Austin Nichols Co <McDowell.
Matthews <Trowbridge.
Cornell <Childs.
Colligan <CNY.
Ebbesen <same.
Agresta <Federal Steam Co.
MacReynolds <C I & B RR.
Thompson <same.
Carlin <Carlin.

Noonan <Wallace.
O'Neil <N Y, N H & H RR.
Murphy <same.
Bernaschefi <Hajek.
Wittgren <Wells Bros, Co.
Nelson <Swing.
St John <Steinhilber.
Healy <Manhan Trac.
Griffin <Penn Steel Co.
Dietrich <Bechtel.
Skigdanow <Knickerbocker Ice Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Young <Christin.
Young <Young.
Reis <Reis.
Palmer <Palmer.
Charlton <B H RR.
Keane <N Y Tunnel.
Stack <same.
Wittleman <Continental Ins Co.
Wisnaukan <Phila & Rdg C & I Co.
Wajsikoski <same.
McKeon <McKeon.
Taube <C I & B RR (2.)
N Y Mtge & Sec Co <Stanley.
Lum <Lum.
Kleinman <Kleinman.
Rouss <Heepe (2.)
W S Embrey, Inc <Winant (2.)

Re Church Av (Bklyn Dev Co.)
Anderson <Penobscot Realty Co.
Re Titus St (Burger-St John.)
Rosenberg <N E RR.
Roach <same.
Regan <same.
Rowand <C, I & B RR (3.)
Schook <B H RR.
Sparks <same.
Schlam <same.
Quirke <same.
Bluhm <same.
Quick <Saladino.
Ginzberg <Ginzberg.
Palladino <Pitts Con.
Levine <Siegler.
Marcus <L I Rwy.
Royan <Deeves & Sons
Morsco <Morsco.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 298.

County Court.

EQUITY CALENDAR—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.—The following equity causes will be called to fix a day for trial only:

Bloch <O'Connell et al.
Britton <Richmond et al.
Huber <Marturano et al.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Scherer <B H RR.
Buck, an Infant <N Y & Q Elec L & P Co.
Nadler <Bklyn, Q Co & Sub Ry.
Brodie <N Y & Q Elec L & P Co.
Sweeney <B H RR.
Borger <Foy.
Wittpen <Kelsey.
Liseman <Eiseman.
Manlein <Somerville Realty Co.
Maltese <Maltese.
Anderson <McClintic Marshall Constr Co.
Zundel <Zundel.
Sharfink Elec Mfg Co <Metal Spec Mfg.
Tax Lien Co <Brighton Bch Est.
Re Egbert St, &c.
Isakson <Ross.
Re 76th & 77th Sts (Carley.)
Re Church Av (Harmon.)
Re Valley Stream Lands.
Mele <Waterbury Co.
Dime Savgs Bank <Behrens.
Re Smith (Abrahall.)
Same (Smith.)
Same (Simmons.)
Hayes <McCann.
Re Schildbach.
Lomnicky <Buck.
Tax Lien Co <Brighton Bch Est (Add.)
Lent <Cass.
Wise <Wise (2.)
Wetmore <Wetmore.
Re Nardone (De Matteis.)
Jurgens <Mager.

Mennillo <Mennillo.
Corless <Fox Constr.
De Monti <Mutual Fish
Hallenowski <NY Sand Utilization Co.
Berg <City.
Isakson <Ross.
Smart <Smart.
Beadle <Holbrook, Cabot & R Corp.
Carlin <Gerken.
Tynan <Pitkin Market, Inc.
Gross <Polish Mech & T Assn.
Re Watson.
Spitzer <Kuntz (Peremptory.)
Hice Rlty Co <Willmott.
Orton <Weaver.
Se

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—0070.

Rents, $600 to $1,320.

507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.

New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments

7 & 8 Rooms

Rentals $1,950 to $2,200.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

109-111 East 56th St.,

2 Rooms and Bath.

Large, light rooms, elevator, room service; 1 Studio Apartment with skylight, fireplace and balcony.

Very Attractive Apartment

Entire Floor, Consisting of 8 LARGE ROOMS, BATH, &c. Large Closets. Apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
3 EAST 38TH ST.

CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 51st St.; high-class elevator apartment, 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

BROOKLYN.

Royal Arms

186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60. COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72nd St.

FOR APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is scrupulously furnished and will be leased for the winter at $250 per month. Maid service if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7040 Columbus.

7 5W. 57th Street

We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant. Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

2 ROOMS & BATH,
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED.
The Durham, 7 East 32d Street.
Every modern convenience. Low Rents.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.
WRIGHT, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 8264—Plaza.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 27, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against One Load of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 18, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

September 27, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 24, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 412 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

September 24, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On September 23, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against thirteen thousand five hundred cases of canned vegetables and fruits upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
September 23, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On September 22, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 791 Sacks of Horse Beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 11, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

September 22, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

No. 344 Madison St., Brooklyn, between Marcy and Tompkins Avs.—Two-story and basement brownstone dwelling; thoroughly renovated; new plumbing; ready Oct. 15; go and see it now; open for inspection all day. Owner, Tredwell, 336 Madison St.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 15th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,600; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 895.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 2,787 Broadway, at 157th.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3876 Cortland. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

Edgemere.—Beautiful cottage, room for garage; 12 rooms, 2 baths; plot 80x100; best section; bargain. Owner, 171 Central Av., Far Rockaway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SIX ACRES,
Owner desires to sell three desirable plots of 15, 6, and 2 acres; high elevation; fertile land; easy commuting distance on D., L. & W. R. R.; short walk to express station. J. C. Sparks, 30 Church St., New York.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,280, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FARMS, 1 to 5 acres, hour out, suited for poultry, fruit, vegetables. Monthly payment, $10. Send for particulars and details. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

$1.00 PER WEEK.
Must dispose, splendid plots viewing N. Y., $175. SAMUEL KRAFT, 30 Church, N. Y.

Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN!—Beautiful half acre, Greenwich; small bungalow, furnished; barn; commutation; only $4,000; $2,000 cash. Harry Snead, Noroton, Conn.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penna. R. R. Sta. and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

23 East 115th St.—Stable to let or for sale; 70 stalls and carriage room, or can be made over for garage or other business purposes; on easy terms. See caretaker or Chas. B. Farwell, Agent. Tel. 485 Astoria, Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable 30x88, five story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

To let, store and basement, 50x100; lofts; sprinkler system; elevator; low rates of insurance; very reasonable rent. 90 Grand St.

LOFTS to let, 75x100, with power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City.

Mail privileges, $2; furnished offices; mail forwarded non-residents. Davenport, 309 Broadway.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

Loft or parlor store, ideal for business purposes. 5497 Bryant. 69 West 46th St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

50 H. P. Flat limousine, 1914; in appearance and condition practically a new car; has not been used more than a month; in city only; completely equipped; in storage at Brewster's, L. I. C. B. Niewenhous, Inc., 412 8th Av.

Pierce-Arrow, (1915,) Limousine, 38 H. P. Rolls-Royce, (1915,) five-passenger Touring. Pierce-Arrow, (1915,) Touring, 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel, Phone, 3247 Bryant.

Packard, (6-48,) phaeton; excellent condition; chance; $1,500. Charles Shay, 216 West 76th.

Disposing of high type speedster; light, fast, classy. Aeon Garage, Broadway and 76th.

Pierce-Arrow 6-48; bargain; fully equipped; owner leaving town. Tel. 9199 Spring.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Seven-passenger Packard touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Garage, 15 East 30th St. Telephone 883 Madison Square.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

For Rent—High-class automobiles. Schmaltz, 382 East 67th. Telephone Plaza 5217.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST, inspect our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Refined, delightful home; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Home for convalescents and elderly guests; nurses' care; moderate. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people, ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its tree-lined streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week, take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2020; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Montclair, N. J.—Three-room suite and bath, in private family, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; select neighborhood; exclusive. X 294 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
109 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 60th St., near Broadway.
1 Room and Bath, $25 up;
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

96th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

801 West End Av., (Corner 99th St.)—6 rooms and 2 baths in high-class building, ($1,500.) Apt. 7C. Apply to Superintendent.

Housekeeping apartments, 5, 6, and 8 rooms, baths; high-class elevator house; will spend $2,000 on new furnishings and rent reasonable. Telephone 973 Riverside.

127 West 82d St.—Handsomely furnished, high-class apartment, 3, 4, 7 rooms; piano, Victrola, linen, silver. Coyle.

76th, 100 West.—High-class furnished 8-room apartment, elevator, steam, moderate. Baird.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

2D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone.)—'Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

90TH ST., 62 EAST.
Corner Park Av.; 5 elegant light rooms, bath, (box flats); rent $24 and $26. Bohnenkamp & Schneider, 542 5th Av., or janitor, on premises.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt. on premises.

30th, 10 East.—Attractive apartment, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment on floor; fine southern exposure.

140 EAST 54TH ST.
Two rooms, bath and service.
Reduced rates; man or business women.

81ST, 157 EAST, (near Lexington)—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

41ST ST., 11 EAST.—Attractive two rooms, bath, telephone, and maid service.

West Side.

STOP AT THE COLUMBUS.
One 3 and two 4 rooms, bath; fire and sound proof house; latest improvement; 157th St. Broadway Subway corner; $40-$45.

801 West End Av., Corner 99th St.
6 rooms and 2 baths in high-class building, ($1,800.) Apt. 7C. Apply to Superintendent.

THE LANGHAM,
75d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

57th, 329 West.—Three beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $50 to $60. Apply on premises.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

Broadway, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $36.

236 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $55-$75.

To Let.—S-room apartment; 3 baths; 25 Claremont Av., overlooking Barnard Campus; one year. Apt. 2A.

47th, 16 West.—Two-room kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water, bath; $45.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

46th St.—Studio apartment with bath and kitchen. 5497 Bryant. 69 West 46th St.

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, CORNER UNIVERSITY AV.
All light, five-room elevator apartments; $40; special concessions. Apply H. D. Vogt, 2,553 Decatur Av. Tel. afternoon 2225 Fordham.

Brooklyn.

Williamsburg Plaza, 111 Taylor St.—Private suite; spacious, sunny, elegant, 4, bath and kitchen; porch; resident janitor; reasonable.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartments in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted apartment for bachelor; must be exceedingly well furnished, in best neighborhood, preferably near Plaza or Ritz-Carlton. Apply to L 69 Times.

Apartment, any desirable section, adult family; state terms and length of lease required. Earnest, 148 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 16, 38 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; other rooms; excellent board.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Pleasant room; running water; excellent table; telephone; private American family, $8; highest references exchanged. Hemenway.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive suite, facing south; suitable three; excellent cuisine; service; genteel Christian home; rates for permanency; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

54TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—New and handsomely furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references; table board.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 162 WEST.—Comfortable room; single, double; conveniences; moderate; table guests; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom, bath; other rooms; electricity; excellent board.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

72D ST., 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D ST., 261 WEST.—Exceptional high-class rooms; private baths; owners' home; board optional.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; single, en suite; refined surroundings; central location; conveniences.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Large, attractive second-floor rooms, with, without private bath; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; back room; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; conveniences; references exchanged. Phone Schuyler 4552.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pansions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished; electric lights; open Oct. 1; meals optional; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with bath; every convenience; high-grade.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor front; private bath; smaller rooms; moderate.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; Jewish table; guest accommodated; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; one, two gentlemen; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; third front, private bath; refined home.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; rooms with private bath; excellent table; reference.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, accommodate few people; private baths; excellent table.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, accommodate few people; private baths; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; suite or singly; private bath; select neighborhood; near Park; house just opened, newly decorated; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; gentlemen; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, electricity; table guests; excellent meals; reference.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Charmingly furnished double room, with bath; private American home; superior table.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; one room for couple or gentlemen; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

103D, 250 WEST.—Superior accommodations; refined, private home; excellent table; convenient; references.

103D ST., 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; single; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

115TH, Corner Manhattan Av., (116th Elevated and Morningside Park, near by.)—The Morningside, newly fitted up, select family hotel; bright rooms, steam heated, electricity every comfort, excellent meals, very reasonable rates to congenial people. Telephone 4027 Morningside.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; also one single room.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway near by.)—Bright rooms, good board; $8 up singly, $14 up two; every comfort; social surroundings. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

164TH, 558 WEST.—Two very nice rooms, nicely situated; home cooking; refined private family. Apartment 1 F., 164th, near Broadway.

BACHELORS,
have a large house near Riverside Drive; very large rooms; three friends are living with me and have room for two or four more; fine Southern cook; affords quite home for congenial group of men. 321 West 89th.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. X 286 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Room and board; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, 76 Pierrepont St.—Attractive rooms, electricity; table board. 1159 W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom; floor reasonable.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms, bathroom floor; reasonable.

28D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; southern exposure; telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; gentlemen.

43D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated room, electric light, private bath; reference.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, steam-heated front room, suitable two; permanent. Ackerman.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,014.—Attractive rooms, running water; back parlor; suitable doctor's office.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, non-resident; musical studio, subrenting.

MADISON AV., 222.—Large handsomely furnished parlor; also smaller rooms. $5 weekly.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, renovated double rooms; steam; telephone; electricity.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove room, running water, bath, $7.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; exclusive house; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

51ST, 30 WEST.—Large room with bath; single rooms with running water.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Small studio, with dressing room; large studio, bedroom; single rooms.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Southern mother, adult son, offer beautifully furnished, large corner room, adjoining bath; electricity, steam; moderate.

88TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome studio with piano; also single room for gentleman; references.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed, splendidly kept house; rooms, $10-$11.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large, attractively furnished room, with southern exposure; alcove dressing room and private bath; also smaller room; steam heat, continuous hot-water supply. Equipment and service distinctly high-grade. Gentlemen only.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suites; baths, electricity, steam; reference; telephone.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; private baths; beautiful doctor's suite.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; modern in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Desirable, well-appointed rooms; minute from Subway; convenience; telephone.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms, board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; subway, "L"; all conveniences.

72D ST., 138 WEST.—72d St., 138 West, keep on repeating it, an address worth remembering; particularly attractive rates to permanent guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Large parlor, suite, and bath; other rooms; excellent board.

73D, (between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room; private house; gentleman. X 804 Times Annex.

73D, 272 WEST.—One medium, one single room; west of Broadway; electricity; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; few unfurnished rooms, suites; double and single; references.

73D, 132 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; entire third floor; electricity; private house.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private baths; subway express.

78TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; also front parlor, with connecting bedroom; electricity; $4-$8-$10.

78TH, 139 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms for rent; all conveniences. Schuyler 9296.

78TH, (225 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractive furnished rooms, suites; also single; elevator; references. Apt. 4, south.

78TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; couple or two gentlemen.

78TH, 111 WEST.—New, Large, Small suites; continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

79TH, 126 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 94 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; board optional. MacGregor.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths, phone; selected.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large and small beautiful rooms; private bath; steam heat, electric lights, telephone, continuous hot water; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room; elevator; electricity; subway, elevated; gentlemen; also small, front room. Barney.

82D, 60 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $3.50; electricity; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; references.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable suite, well furnished; bath adjoining; one, two gentlemen; $40 monthly; references exchanged. Simpson.

84TH ST., 150 WEST.—Attractive rooms, bath; convenient; gentleman; references. Dieckmann.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; suitable two; $8.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large room, newly furnished; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Single and double rooms; large back parlor, suitable physician.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, piano, bedroom; medium room; select house; breakfast.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Exclusive house; parlor, back parlor, bath; second floor, 2 rooms, bath; en suite, single; electricity; telephone.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service, with use of parlor as waiting room.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large room, convenient subway, "L"; private house; references.

93D ST., 40 WEST.—Private American family; attractively furnished room; hot water, steam heat, electricity; near Park and "L." Phone 2679 Riverside.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; baths; private residence.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double, running water; private house; bachelors.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; reasonable; board optional.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept, quiet house; large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath, phone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Single rooms; gentlemen; references; adjoining bath; elevator, telephone. Clark.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; kitchen optional; seventh floor.

112TH, 501 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, bright, cheerful rooms; sixth floor, west.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Small family, rattling around in 8-room apartment, will rent one sunny, outside room, $5. Phone Clarence King, Morningside 3536.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Several attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; near Columbia. Camp.

119TH, WEST, (Claremont Av., 49.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; every convenience; private family. Ogden.

122D, 526 WEST.—Parlor, connecting bedroom; single room; modern improvements; reasonable. Callan.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water; bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

156TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room; improvements; privacy; breakfast optional; subway. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. Columbus 7915.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, Apt. 4S.—Double and single rooms; conveniences; near subway.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Single room, adjoining bath; exclusive private family. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., (66th St. Subway.)—Two large rooms, bath, (floor;) strictly private house; phone 3975 Riverside; $100 monthly.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101.—Beautiful front parlor; also alcove room; handsomely furnished, near subway; telephone; cheaper than New York.

SUNNY, furnished room; modern apartment; to business woman; subway; $4. X 303 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; exclusive house; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

TWO or three rooms for housekeeping or room and kitchenette, with single additional room, between Thirty-fourth and Sixtieth; two people; price moderate. W 170 Times.

SQUARE ROOM below 59th, near 5th Av., $4; gentleman. F 16 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A YOUNG LADY, 27, broad experience, seeks position where general business ability, long

NEW TRIANGLE PLAYS

Frank Keenan in "The Coward."
Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool."
Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic."
"Old Heidelberg" with Dorothy Gish.

AT THE KNICKERBOCKER NOW.

PRICES: Eve. and Sat. Mat., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $2.00. Other Matinees, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Phone 23 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20, $1.50 to 50c.
3RD BIG MONTH | ALL NEW YORK IS HUMMING "TEACH ME TO SMILE," THE "TEMPTATION WALTZ," AND "THE STORY OF THE SPARROW," FROM
The Record-Breaking Musical Comedy Hit
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
By the Authors of "Adele," "Alma," "The Midnight Girl."
EXTRA MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinees Wed. and Sat.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 8 TIMES
MONDAY, OCT. 11
Extra Matinee COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12. LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
WM. GILLETTE
IN HIS GREAT SUCCESS,
SHERLOCK HOLMES
SEAT SALE THURSDAY 9 A. M.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MARIE TEMPEST In the Double Comedy Bill
J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D Street. Tel. 3693 Bryant.
Evs. 8.15 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
HOLBROOK BLINN'S SUPERB CO. in
MOLOCH "It is better than the best war play ever written."—Ev. Sun.
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES. "THE MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
NEW ZIEGFELD FROLIC Atop This MIDNIGHT Theatre.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eve. 8:15.
M. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
FIRST NIGHT TO-MORROW AT 8:15.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents
ELSIE JANIS
In a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION

SEE "A REAL PLAY AT LAST"
"YOUNG AMERICA" FIRST

GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Tel. 210 Bryant.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
GEO. Cohan's Great American Farce
M. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
FUNNIER THAN "WALLINGFORD," "BALDPATE" and "BROADWAY JONES" ALL ROLLED INTO ONE.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
Without noise or horror —but with— thrills, comedy, romance.
UNDER FIRE

HARRIS WEST 42d St. Evs. at 8:15
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
With WM. COURTENAY.
Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:25.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2
Other Mats..... 25c, 50c & $1.
BIRTH OF A NATION
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

PARK Col's Circle and 59th. Phone 9590 Col's.
Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LAST WEEK MAY IRWIN "33 WASHINGTON SQUARE."

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
"The House of Glass" The Biggest Drama of Modern Times. A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN "ON TRIAL"
with MARY RYAN
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
ORCHESTRA $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

CANDLER THEATRE WEST 42D ST.
TO-DAY (MONDAY) MATINEE
Also To-morrow at 2:30.
LAST TWO TIMES
Mrs. Whitney's Fashion Show
$100,000 WORTH OF GOWNS
The Greatest Collection Ever Seen in This Country.
$200,000 worth of specially designed JEWELS
First Complete and Authentic Style Show in America. The Supreme Achievement of the Style Creators of Paris and New York. Exhibited on STUNNING LIVING MODELS
PRICES - - - 50c TO $2
PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT $1.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20.
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Oct. 12, 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30
Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Oct. 12, 2:20.
"THREE ACTS OF GOOD FUN."—N. Y. Sun.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8.15.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12TH.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

S. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1.
Ciccolonl, Laura Nelson Hall, Elizabeth M. Murray, Julian Rose and T. Roy Barnes & Bessie Crawford.

ASTOR CUP AUTO RACE | Reserved seats bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs Theater Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th St. Phone 4189 Greeley.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee To-Day.
THE STROLLING PLAYERS

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque
THE CRACKER JACKS
Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Sat. Mat. 2:15.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c.

Hippodrome
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM.

THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND WONDERS.
"Hip-Hip-Hooray" Ten musical comedies in one.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
One Hundred Overwhelming Novelties, including the latest craze, dancing on skates, in the BALLET SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
FLIRTING AT ST. MORITZ
Evenings at 8:10 and Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50
Biggest Show in the World at the Lowest Price
Mat. Daily at 2:10 (except Sat.) Best Seats $1.00
STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE.
Secure Seats Early—4 Box Offices Open.
SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA AND HIS BAND. BEST SEATS $1.

ASTOR Broadway, 45th Street. Bryant 287.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
GEO. Cohan's Great American Farce
M. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
FIVE THOUSAND AMERICAN LAUGHS.
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.
"The House of Glass" Best Dramatic Offering New York Has Seen.
with MARY RYAN
And the Great All-American Cast.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50 & $2
500 GOOD SEATS First Balcony 50, 75c, $1

VITAGRAPH Twice To-Day THEATRE, B'way, 44th St. and Every Day 2:30 & 8:30.
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
By J. STUART BLACKTON.
Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN.
Prices: NIGHTS and Sat. Matinees 25-50-75c, $1.00 & $2. Other Matinees 25c, 50c and $1.
SPECIAL!
SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE SATURDAY MORNING AT 11.
Special Prices to Children Only. Orchestra, 50c; Balcony, 25c.

CARNEGIE HALL
OCTOBER 7, 8, 9. (TWICE DAILY)
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
Part Proceeds to Actors' Fund of America.
A Fashion Extravaganza
Under the Auspices of The N. Y. Globe.
Alice Brady-Eugene Carroll Kelly
Martin Brown, June Elvidge.
Staged by Julian Mitchell.
Scenery by Joseph Urban.
And in addition Grace La Rue.
Seats, 50c, $1.00, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
On sale at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, McBride's, and offices of The New York Globe.

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter.
Henry Blossom-Victor Herbert Comic Opera.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1.
Mats. Tues., Thurs., 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. Present "UNDER COVER"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1.
Mats. Tues., Thurs., 25 & 50c.
A. H. Woods Presents "THE SONG OF SONGS"

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn.
Evs. 25 to $1. Mats Tues., Thur., 25 & 50c.
Messrs. Shubert Present Mme. Petrova in "THE REVOLT"

The Century CENTRAL PARK W., 62-63 STS.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
MAT. TOMORROW, 25c TO $1.00.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Daily 2:15.
12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
Enclosed, Heated & Comfortable.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c.
Pauline Frederick in "ZAZA."
Next Week, Marie Doro in "The White Pearl."
Strand Orch. & Soloists

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY 25c.
Chip & Marble. Eddie Leonard & Co. Henry Lewis. Watson Sisters. Ota.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music The Brooklyn Institute of Arts & Sciences
FIVE SATURDAY MATINEE
Orchestral Concerts by the
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
Oct. 23—MISCHA ELMAN, Violin
Nov 27—JULIA CULP, Soprano
Dec. 11—"Christmas Concert"
Jan. 29—MERLE ALCOCK, Contralto
Feb. 12—JOSEPH HOFMANN, Piano
Course Tickets for the Five Concerts $1.50, $2.50, $3.25, $4.50, $5.50
Tickets on Sale beg. Tues., Oct. 5, 9:30 A. M.

MAJESTIC Evs. 25c to $1—Saturday Mat. Wed. Mat. 25 and 50 cents.
LOUIS MANN in THE BUBBLE
Next Week—"SINNERS." Seats Thursday.

GETS $25,000 A YEAR FOR LITTLE RICH GIRL

Guardian of Virginia Loney, 16 Years Old, Makes Appeal to Justice Pendleton.

PARENTS DIED ON LUSITANIA

Child Needs Third of Her $75,000 Income for Her Upbringing in a Befitting Manner.

The story of a real "Poor Little Rich Girl," written into the formal language of the Supreme Court, has come to public notice with an application filed with Justice Pendleton asking that he allow $25,000 yearly for the maintenance and education of Miss Virginia Bruce Loney, 16 years old, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen D. Loney, were lost with the torpedoed Lusitania. The Justice has announced that he will grant the request.

The application, made by Miss Loney's general guardian, Miss Mary B. Chamberlaine, sets forth the plans for the girl's future and the spending of her allowance, which is only a part of the income of her estate of more than $1,000,000.

Mrs. Loney might have had a premonition of the disaster because she made a will just prior to boarding the liner, and gave the entire estate to the daughter, except an income of $90 a month which was to go to the girl's maid, Elise Boutelier, who also lost her life with the sinking of the Cunarder.

Miss Chamberlaine's affidavit recites the story already published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Miss Loney's swimming away from the suction of the sinking liner, of her looking back and seeing her parents waving farewell from the deck of the ill-fated ship, and of the wave that submerged the swimmer who, when rescued, was too late to see the ship take its last plunge. The parents and the maid had no chance of entering a lifeboat.

Total Annual Income $75,000.

The income from the young woman's estate is in excess of $75,000 yearly, Miss Chamberlaine recites in connection with a request that the court allow the guardian $5,000 a year for services and expenses in caring for her ward. George McKesson Brown, Mrs. Loney's brother and executor, makes affidavit that he considers the guardian's request "eminently proper." Miss Chamberlaine says she will need the amount to dress and live in a manner befitting a chaperone of Miss Loney.

Miss Loney's nearest relatives, the application sets forth, are uncles and aunts and the petitioner, who is a first cousin to the girl's father. Miss Chamberlaine has been intimate with the family, she says, and with the expressed ideas of Miss Loney's mother, in regard to the girl's education and social surroundings. The guardian talked and advised with Mrs. Loney "as to the social position the infant should maintain, and just before sailing her mother explained to the petitioner that she (Mrs. Loney) had just made a new will making the petitioner guardian, and in case anything happened to her and her husband, she desired the petitioner to take charge of the infant and maintain her in the same style she had planned for the infant."

Miss Chamberlaine goes on to say that Mrs. Loney had been accustomed to spending practically her entire income of about $75,000 yearly in maintaining her household, entertaining, and in travelling and living expenses. Miss Loney had done much traveling, the petitioner says, spending a great part of her lifetime abroad, for her mother maintained a country estate in England, where they spent the greater part of each year. They regarded New York as their home, and lived at the Plaza and the Gotham Hotels.

Miss Loney has been reared in luxury always, the affidavit states, and always has had a nurse or maid. When going abroad or visiting, the girl has been accompanied by a maid or chaperone and her friends and acquaintances always have been persons of high social standing. Last year, her ward attended a fashionable school in East Sixtieth Street, Miss Chamberlaine says. During that period, Miss Loney lived with her parents at the Gotham Hotel, and walked from the hostelry to school, always accompanied by either her mother or a maid. She intends to continue at this school for the coming year, Miss Chamberlaine says, and is thinking of renting a $6,000 apartment nearby in Park Avenue.

Horseback and Motoring.

"The infant has been accustomed to ride horseback in England," the guardian says, "where her father and mother maintained from fifteen to twenty horses for hunting and riding, and three of them belonged to Miss Loney and were used by her exclusively. She will want to continue riding in New York as it is a desirable form of exercise for her. She is also accustomed to the use of automobiles, as her mother had three.

Miss Chamberlaine recites that she is not a woman of means, but for several years has lived with her sister at Skaneateles, N. Y., where Miss Loney has spent the Summer. It will be necessary for the guardian to give up her present home, she says, and devote all her time and efforts to the detailed care of her ward. She submits the following list of annual expenditures as necessary for the girl's proper care:

Park Avenue apartment	$6,000
School, music, languages, books	2,500
Maid	600
Three servants	1,200
Food and household supplies	4,000
Clothing	5,500
Doctors, dentists	500
Auto and chauffeur	2,000
Amusements, including horseback riding	1,500
Summer vacation and traveling	2,500
Insurance and storage	200
Incidentals	1,000
Total	$25,000

Speaking of Miss Loney's orphaned isolation Miss Chamberlaine says in part:

"As a result of the loss of her father and mother the infant finds herself at 16, the most important and formative period in a young girl's life, absolutely alone in the world, with few friends in New York, as she has spent the greater part of her life in England and in traveling on the Continent, and with only a small number of relatives, two uncles on her mother's side and two aunts and two uncles on her father's side, and with none of whom she could live satisfactorily.

"It is very important therefore that she should have a nice home of her own in which she would receive and entertain friends, and that she should have every opportunity to make friends and have good associates who will help her in her social career. She must therefore live and be maintained according to her station in life, and after a thorough consideration of the matter the petitioner is of the opinion that it will not be possible to maintain and educate her and give her the opportunities she should have for less than $25,000 a year."

EXPECT ARREST SOON IN $75,000 GEM THEFT

Robbery of the Widow of Senator McMillan Blamed on Member of Household.

It became known yesterday that detectives have been working for several weeks on the theft of $75,000 worth of jewels from Mrs. James McMillan, widow of the former United States Senator, which were stolen from her Summer home at Manchester by the Sea, Mass., on the night of Aug. 7.

The jewels include a pearl necklace worth $13,000, a diamond watch chain valued at $6,000, and three rings whose worth is estimated at $4,000 each. From present indications there is reason for believing that the affair was an "inside job" and that an arrest may be expected soon.

The jewels were laid away on the night of Aug. 7 in a safe, which is kept in a large wood cabinet near Mrs. McMillan's room. The location of the key to the cabinet and of the paper on which the combination for the lock of the safe was written was known to several persons in the house. The next morning the jewels were gone, and everything in the safe had been taken along with them.

The case was put at once into the hands of a private detective agency, which worked on it for five weeks and got no results. Its heads then withdrew, and the case was turned over to the Aschner Detective Agency of 225 Fifth Avenue. Morris H. Aschner, the head of this latter organization, has been looking into the theft since about the middle of last month, and it is understood that an arrest will probably be made before long involving some one who was in the house at the time the robbery was committed.

WOULD AID JEWS ABROAD.

Many Organization Delegates in Discussion at Hotel Astor.

About twenty-five delegates of various Jewish organizations and institutions met yesterday in the Hotel Astor to discuss what steps can best be taken toward obtaining for the Jews in belligerent countries their civic and religious rights. The purpose of the meeting was to bring together those who believe there should be a congress of American Jews to discuss ways and means for advancing Jewish interests in the international situation growing out of the world war; those who advocate instead of a congress a conference of a limited number of representative American Jewish organizations and those who are not in favor of either congress or conference. No action was taken and another meeting will be held.

Among those present were Louis D. Brandeis, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Oscar S. Straus, and Louis Marshall. These organizations were represented: Central American Conference of American Rabbis, United Synagogue of America, Order B'rith Abraham, Union American Hebrew Congregations, National Jewish Workingmen's Alliance, American Jewish Historical Society, Jewish Publication Society, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, Federation of Galician Jews, Hebrew Union College, American Jewish Committee, Independent Order B'rith Abraham, Independent Order B'rith Sholom, Federation of American Zionists, Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionists' Affairs, Federation of Rumanian Jews, Union of Orthodox Congregations, The Mizrachi Zionist Organization, Association of Orthodox Rabbis, Arbeiter Ring, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, and Council of Young Men's Hebrew Associations.

A delegate said that Mr. Brandeis let those who desired a congress and that the conference plan was advanced by Louis Marshall.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, at the Free Synagogue yesterday, advocated the holding of a congress. He said:

"The demand for a Jewish Congress is impersonal and objective. The personal aspect is due to those who act as if their personal domains were being invaded, as if some rashly venturesome intruder were violating the sanctity of their private possessions.

"The fundamental question that is involved turns around the right of any self-chosen group of men, however admirable, to act for multitudes without mandate on the one hand and without even having taken counsel with them on the other. It is a critical hour which at last finds the people resolved to rise to the dignity of self-mastery and self-determination."

OPPOSES WIRT SYSTEM.

Rabbi Says It Will Break Up Democratic Spirit.

Rabbi Nathan Krass of Temple Israel of Brooklyn has written to the Board of Education to protest aainst the Wirt system which is being introduced into some of the Bronx schools as an experiment in which the pupils are to go to different religious instructors, according to their beliefs. Rabbi Krass expressed himself as opposed to any system which would connect religious education with the public schools.

"Of all our institutions the public school is the most democratic," Rabbi Krass said in his letter. "There, at least, all children are on a level of equality—rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, believer and unbeliever. The scheme proposed will have the very deleterious effect of stirring into vitality the very thing we ought to be anxious to have dormant until the arrival of manhood and womanhood. It will call into being 'creed consciousness,' for no matter what the theoretic merits of the proposed scheme may be, practically Jews will be forced to segregate, Christians will be forced to separate according to the denominational divisions. And what of the ethical culturist, and the agnostic, or even the lonely atheist? Just think what it will mean. How hatreds, needless distinctions, and the breaking up of the democratic spirit will inevitably result."

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW
2 for 25c COLLAR
IT FITS THE CRAVAT

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

$100,000,000 PAID ON NEW SUBWAYS

Contracts for $163,670,858 Signed, Besides $15,000,000 for Elevated Work.

19,748 MEN NOW EMPLOYED

Ten Million Cubic Yards of Excavation Completed of 12,800,000 Yards to be Taken Out.

Already in the construction of the new subway system, according to a statement given out by the Public Service Commission, there has been actually paid out by the city, including the contributions from the Interborough and the B. R. T., more than $100,000,000, while the amount of the contracts already signed is $163,670,858. To this must be added $15,000,000, the cost of the elevated construction work which is being done by the companies for themselves.

This means that about five-sevenths of the total value of the work is now under contract and that only twenty-two of the eighty-six construction contracts remain to be let.

The total estimated amount of material to be excavated on the new city-owned lines is 12,900,000 cubic yards, and up to the present about 10,000,000 cubic yards have actually been removed. It is reckoned that the quantity of concrete to be used will be 2,850,000 cubic yards, of which about 1,500,000 cubic yards had already been put in place by Sept. 1. Of structural steel 620,000 tons will be required, and of this about 360,000 tons have already been erected or delivered. The ties and timber alone to be used for the new roads will cost nearly $2,000,000, and after the Fourth Avenue Subway and Centre Street Loop had been equipped the city placed a single order for ties and timber amounting to more than $1,200,000.

The total number of men employed on the subway work on Sept. 1 was 19,748, of whom 16,089 were working on the city-owned lines and 3,659 on the contracts let by the companies.

The "cut-and-cover" system of construction, which was used on the sections on which the recent fatal accidents occurred, was first applied to subway work in 1902, and has been used on the Brooklyn extension of the present subway from Bowling Green to Atlantic Avenue, and on the Centre Street Loop and the Fourth Avenue line, as well as one the dual system work. In all since 1902 about seventeen miles of streets have been opened under the "cut-and-cover" system at a cost of about $75,000,000.

A good deal of sewer work is being done as an incident of the subway construction, as nearly every section of the new lines directly affects the sewer system. In building the Fourth Avenue line alone it was necessary to built about seven miles of new sewers, and in carrying out the dual system the Public Service Commission has had to spend about $3,500,000 in building about forty miles.

When finished the dual system will consist of 630 miles of single track railroad, including the 296 miles which were already in existence in the old subway and elevated lines. The total cost of constructing and equipping this system has been estimated at $330,000,000.

WALL ST. WORKS ON SUNDAY

Clerks Try to Catch Up with Last Week's Big Trading.

Lights in the tall office buildings of the financial district were shining late last night for the first time on a Sunday since the great Northen Pacific corner in 1901.

The more than million share days of the last week have resulted in such a congestion of business that the office forces of the brokerage firms have been working day and night to catch up. Thousands of clerks who have never seen such a rush were working all day and the greater part of the night yesterday, getting ready for the opening of the Stock Exchange today.

On Friday it was suggested that the Exchange be closed for a day this week, preferably today, in order to allow them to catch up. This was done for a day after the Northern Pacific corner in 1901, but it was decided that it would be unwise because the public would have received too short a notice. As the result the brokers' clerks for the first time in years were forced to work on Sunday and it was very late last night that the last of them left Wall Street for their homes.

BROADWAY CARS RUN AGAIN.

Traffic Resumed Early This Morning Over Subway Break.

Broadway cars resumed running between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Streets at 1:10 A. M. today, after permission had been received from James Shipman, Division Engineer of the Public Service Commission, which was transmitted to the New York Railways Company through Chief Inspector Schmittberger's office.

The order was received in the main office of the company at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue at 1:06 A. M., and four minutes later the cars were running over the tracks which had been blocked.

It had been expected that the roadway would be safe for car traffic yesterday afternoon, but after his inspection Mr. Shipman suggested that a little additional shoring up should be done at Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth Streets to make everything thoroughly secure.

COMSTOCK'S WORK TO GO ON

Anti-Vice Society Announces Appointment of John S. Sumner.

The Society for the Suppression of Vice issued an announcement yesterday of its plans and needs for the future, in which warning is given that the work of the late Anthony Comstock will be carried on vigorously.

"A few newspapers," it says, "have expressed the opinion that dealers in bad books, prints, &c., upon learning of the death of Mr. Comstock, will attempt to be more active in their diabolical trades, not realizing that the society has been preparing to meet any emergency that might occur. It is hardly necessary to say that the work of the society, which has been carefully fostered through all these years, will be continued and that no effort will be spared to increase, if possible, its efficiency."

The society also announces the appointment of John S. Sumner, for three years Associate Secretary of the society, to be Acting Secretary, to succeed Mr. Comstock. Of Mr. Sumner it says:

"He was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1876, and is a son of Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, U. S. N., retired. He was educated in the schools of Washington and Brooklyn, and enlisted in the 134th Regiment, New York State Militia, May, 1898, to go to the Spanish-American war. He was admitted to the bar of New York State in 1904, prior to which time he was connected with the banking and brokerage firm of Henry Clews & Co.

"Mr. Sumner is married and resides at Freeport, L. I., where his good standing among men is attested by the fact that he is now serving his third term as President of the Men's Club of the Episcopal Church and his second term as regent or presiding officer of the local council of the Royal Arcanum."

The present officers of the society are: President, Fred. E. Tasker; Vice Presidents, the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley and the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong; Treasurer, William H. Parsons; Counsel, William C. Beecher; Acting Secretary, John S. Sumner; Chairman of Finance Committee, C. Clarence Swift; Financial Secretary, William R. Rowlands.

The Executive Committee is composed of A. F. Libby, Chairman; William H. King, William H. Parsons, Theodore L. Beck, C. Clarence Swift, Frederick H. Doremus, Landreth H. King, and Wilson E. Tipple. The offices are at 140 Nassau Street.

An appreciation of Mr. Comstock was delivered yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street.

Mr. Comstock, Dr. Russell said, had two hatreds—gambling and impurity. His first efforts were directed chiefly against gambling and were crowned with "the suppression of the Louisiana Lottery by means of the amendment to the Postal Law which he framed."

Of Mr. Comstock's crusade against vice and impurity Dr. Russell said:

"His record abides in the important legislation preventing circulation through the mails of obscene matter and matter pertaining to gambling. During his term of service, he destroyed more than fifty tons of vile books, more than 25,000 pounds of stereotyped plates, more than 2,500,000 obscene pictures, and more than 12,000 negatives."

ROOSEVELT AIDS SUFFRAGE.

Writes Letter to Montclair Women Advocating Their Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 3.—The Equal Suffrage League here, which is conducting a campaign that is expected to give a vote for woman suffrage in this town that will be larger in proportion to population than that of any other municipality in New Jersey on Oct. 19, is giving publicity to a message it received yesterday from former President Theodore Roosevelt.

"I want to speak to the men who have the right to vote and who are recreant in their duty if they don't see that the women share it with them," said Colonel Roosevelt in his message to the Montclair suffragists. "I ask every decent, self-respecting citizen who has the right to vote to join the movement to secure for women the suffrage now denied them. We have woman suffrage in the Western States. I don't think that the East will permanently lag behind. Civilization is spreading.

"Vice and crime are conducted by a portion of the population in which there are ten men to one woman. And when you see men who make a business of that which is foul and base rallying against a cause, you may be convinced that it is pretty good common sense to stick to that cause. Mind you, I don't believe that getting votes for women will cure all our ills, but I give it as my deliberate and careful judgment that in every State where suffrage has been tried there has been, as far as I know, no single instance where it has produced damage. And there has been case after case where it has worked to the universal betterment of social and civic conditions."

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the first day of registration. To vote at the coming election you must first register. The polls open at 5:30 this evening and close at 10:50. Register today!

ASTOR CUP RACE FOOD MAKES THE POOR GLAD

Eight Wagon Loads of Salads and Sandwiches Go to Brooklyn Hospitals and Needy.

Hundreds of the sick and poor of Brooklyn, many of whom probably never heard of the Astor Cup Race, were made happy on Saturday and yesterday by the postponement of the event.

P. H. Reid, who has the food and drink concession at the track, had prepared for 65,000 people and had 47,000 sandwiches and two wagonloads of chicken and lobster salad at the track Saturday morning. When the big race was called off it meant a loss of about $8,000 to Mr. Reid, who had perishable food worth that much.

He consulted with the authorities at St. John's Hospital, and they gladly agreed to take half a wagonload for their patients and to assist him in distributing the rest among the needy of Brooklyn.

Eight wagonloads of sandwiches and salads were sent from the speedway to the hospital, and what was not used for the patients was distributed to poor families of the borough.

Because of the disappointment expressed by many who traveled long distances to see the race over the fact that it was put over to next Saturday instead of running it today, Manager Thompson of the speedway issued a statement yesterday, in which he said that, although it would have pleased visitors from distant points to have the race run today, there were tens of thousands of New Yorkers who would be unable to see the race on any day other than a Saturday.

Several drivers of racing cars were on the track yesterday, but no fast time was made, none of the drivers doing better than eighty miles an hour.

How Safe Are Your Funds?

Of course you believe your employees honest. Probably they are, but it is not *certain*. You must consider the possibility of defalcation and its effect upon your business.

No doubt, as a cautious business man, you believe in bonding the employees who could cause you loss. The question is, how much real, immediate protection will the bond give, if its protection is needed? Make sure that the bonding company is both able and willing to pay just claims promptly. During the past thirty-one years an enviable reputation for prompt payment of its obligations has been earned by

American Surety Company of New York
Largest Surety Company in the World.
HOME OFFICE:—
100 Broadway, New York
Telephone, Rector 9525
Brooklyn—189 Montague St. Tel. Main 1450.
Branches and Agencies Everywhere.
F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.

Regularly Patronized

The familiar faces seen regularly at Shanley's bear testimony to the unvarying quality of Shanley's Luncheon.

Seven courses affording wide selection—75c. (Music)

A cabaret that heightens the pleasure of dining—seven to one.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

REISENWEBER'S 58th Street at Columbus Circle
Phone 9640 Columbus
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.00
(Served Daily from 6 to 10 P. M., and Sunday Noon to 10 P. M.)
DANCE DURING COURSES —:— AMPLE A LA CARTE PORTIONS

Assorted Relishes.
Blue Points, Cherrystone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Smoked Salmon, Canape Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Spiced Anchovies, Deep Sea Caviar.
Soups (Choice)
Lamb Broth, Cream of Celery, Consomme Princess.
Fish or Entrees (Choice)
Boiled Halibut, Broiled Blue-fish, Salmon Salad, Beef Rouladc, Rolled Smoked Ham, Broiled Lamb Chops, Salmi of Squab, Sirloin of Beef, Saute Potatoes.
Roasts to Order (Choice)
Roast Leg of Mutton, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Half Fried Chicken, Small Beefsteak.
Broiled English Mutton Chop, Hamburger Steak, Wiener Schnitzel, Entree of Turkey.
Cold
Half Chicken, Roast Beef, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Chicken, Sliced Star Ham, Sliced Virginia Ham, Smoked Beef Tongue, Salami, Combination Cold Cuts, Meat Salad, Mexicaine; Smoked Salmon, Sardines de Riga, Bismarck Herring or Marinierter, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads (Choice)
Green Salads, Tomato, Green-pepper, Combination.
Dessert or Cheese
Choice)
Parina Pudding, Plum Tartelettes, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Lemon Water Ice, Sliced Nesselrode Pie, Raisin Cake, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Coffee Cake, American Cream, Swiss, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse
Genuine Old-Fashioned Beefsteak Dinner (Served in Grill) $1.25 Every Ev'g, 6-9.
MONS. ANDRE'S COLOSSAL CABARET
TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12:00
Dancing on 5 Floors—Contests on Friday.
Private Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Catering. Estimates submitted.
MONSTER CABARET NIGHTLY from 7 to CLOSING

The Clothes You Want
—not the kind we have to make you want.
So our salesmanship is mainly a matter of introducing you to our
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.
Until you come into one of our stores, you can have no idea of what $25 will do, invested in a
Varsity Fifty Five Suit
Suits—$18 to $50.
Overcoats—$15 to $60.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 123d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

the Lily Cup Co. 120 B'way

Suits—Overcoats To Measure, $25
Fall overcoats cut in the latest style—silk lined to edge—in blacks, browns and grays—new Autumn effects.
Suits cut to your liking—perfectly fitting and faultlessly tailored—from an almost endless variety of imported and domestic patterns.
Samples and Book of Style Suggestions on request.
Broadway & 34th St. Arnheim

AFTER January 1916, Hotel Statler, *Cleveland*, will have 1,000 rooms, 1,000 baths. Four hundred of these rooms (with shower bath) will be $1.50 and $2.00 per day.
Euclid Avenue, at East Twelfth Street, with the city's finest clubs and retail stores grouped in its immediate vicinity.
HOTEL STATLER CLEVELAND
Also operating *Hotel Statler, Buffalo*, 450 Rooms, 450 Baths; and *Hotel Statler, Detroit*, 800 Rooms, 800 Baths.

HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and Forty-third Street.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 Per Day.
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the Leading Theatres Within a Short Walking Distance.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.
TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30
In Philadelphia. Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 00 Baths

FLEISCHMANN'S RESTAURANT
11TH STREET AND BROADWAY.
Near Wanamaker's
—Downtown—
Duane St. & Broadway.
"Convenient for Jurors and Others at Court."

HOTEL BOSSERT
A transient-residential hotel of charm and comfort on aristocratic Brooklyn Heights; overlooking New York Harbor. Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., Brklyn.

STRAND Roof Garden 47th & B'way. Cafeteria-Dancing. Supper's Orch. Popular Prices. No Tipping. Lunch, 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Tea, 4:30 P.M. to 7 P.M. Dancing, 6 P.M. to Midnight.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Much Lower Prices.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS OF ALL SIZES,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.
Transient Rates, $2.50 per Day Up
No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

Silhouette Room. Hotel Martinique
BROADWAY and 32nd Street
"THE CUT-UPS"
A Musical Entertain